The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant - -
QUANN BROS., Proprietors.
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

# The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED
HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL
$6.50 Per Ton Delivered, Weight Guaranteed
HALL, GOEPEL & COMP'Y,
106 Government St. 'Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXV. NO. 75 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1901 FORTY-THIRD YEAR

Eyes Are Workers

Sight is the only special sense which we use constantly except during sleep. Take good care of it.

Perfect Eyes See Without Effort

The imperfect ones are constantly under muscular strain. Is it any wonder eye strain is so hurtful?

How Are Your Eyes?

Our Optician will test your eyes free, and will tell you their condition, and you will be the better for the knowing.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, Jewelers, Opticians
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Reserve Funds, $5,258,350.00.
Prompt Payments. - - - Liberal Settlements.
Transacts Fire Business Only
ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Butter
New Californ'a Grass Butter Fresh Every Steamer
40c.
Large Brick.
Dixi H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE, GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: 15 TROUNCE AVENUE
For Sale—House property in all parts of the city.
Bargains in Waterfront Lots.
Copper and Iron Properties.
Private Funds to Loan on First Mortgage

WALL PAPER SALE!
Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FIFTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.
This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make shelf room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.
J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY AND GET BETTER VALUE.

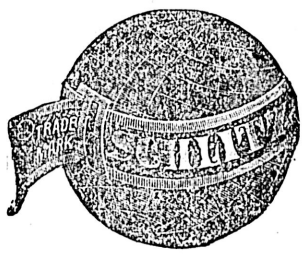
THOMAS EARLE
IMPORTER AND
Wholesale Grocer
Has removed to his new premises, Yates Street,

BAKING POWDER
"PRESTON and MERRILS"
ORIGINAL YEAST POWDER
Always in Stock. 12 and 6 oz. Tins.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agts.

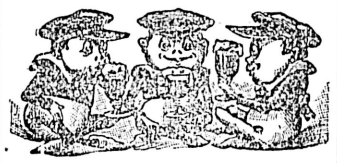
Better Than The Best
HOUDE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC.

RECORD OF THE CENTURY!
MADE BY
G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry

The phenomenal importation in 1900 into the U. S. of 119,441 cases of G. H. MUMM Extra Dry, being 79,293 cases more than any other brand, is a record never before approached.
PITHER & LEISER, AGENTS, FOR B.C.



Real Estate
Two lots for sale on Rockland avenue.
Price for the two, $800.
A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.



WE ALL DRINK Schlitz THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

Hudsons Bay Co.,
AGENTS.

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
Hacks, Baggage Waggons, Trucks and Busses Supplied at any hour of the day or night.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

B. H. HURST & CO.
Real Estate and Mining Brokers.
STOCKS
A few shares in two famous Oil Companies for sale at 50 cents and $1.50 per share, paying dividends of 24 per cent and 30 per cent per annum respectively.
35 FORT STREET.

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST
TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED
ROLLED OATS
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., L'td

CLOVER HAY
We buy it by the boat load. Keep first-class goods therefore we should have your trade. Come and see what we offer.
THE SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD.
City Market.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s
Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.
Olympia Beer
The Best Imported Lager
Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

## Surrenders To-morrow

### Report That Botha Will Make His Formal Submission Then.

### And a Long Step Towards End of War Will Be Reached.

### Boers Run Foul of an Armored Train and Suffer Very Heavily.

London, March 10.—Advices from two great South African financial houses confirm the press intelligence that Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha have been in negotiation for six days. Peace, or at least a long step towards the end of the war, is looked for next week. The war office last night declined to contribute anything to these great expectations, which include, according to some, the making of a formal submission by Botha on Monday, when his force will surrender to French.

Among the versions as to what is going on, there is one, with some official countenance, that the government is offering Botha far more liberal terms than the present parliamentary declarations have given any idea of. The only thing limiting these cheerful speculations is the fact that Delarey, Dewet and Steyn, regardless of what happens on Gun Hill, will continue to wage guerilla warfare.

A special despatch from Capetown, dated March 8, says the Boers lost 40 killed in an engagement with an armored train near Rooenoogte. They mistook the train for one loaded with horses, and allowed it to come within range, whereupon fire was opened from the train, and the Boers fled, some of them abandoning their rifles.

Lorenzo Marques, March 9.—The Portuguese transport Zaire sailed for Lisbon to-day, having on board 108 Boer families, including those of ex-Auditor-General Maris and Commandant Dekook.

### A KINGLY GIFT.

Roumania's Ruler Pays Deficit Out of His Own Pocket.

London, March 10.—A special from Bucharest, Roumania, says: "The King, it is understood, has intimated his intention to donate the budget deficiency of £400,000, out of his own privy purse. He has already defrayed personally the cost of new batteries, comprising 100 guns.

### MANITOBA LIQUOR ACT.

Attorney-General Makes Motion For Leave to Appeal.

Winnipeg, March 9.—(Special)—The application to the Full Court for leave to appeal against the Liquor Act case to the Privy Council was heard to-day by Chief Justice Killam, Justice Bain and Justice Richards. J. A. M. Aitkins, K. C., and Attorney-General Campbell appeared for the government. Mr. Campbell made a formal motion for leave to appeal, and said the government had not yet decided whether they would prosecute the appeal, but they desired to take the necessary steps to permit of their appealing if they decided to do so. Further hearing was fixed for May 6.

### STRIKE AVERTED.

Hopes That Miners' Union Will Not Insist on Recognition.

Hazelton, Pa., March 9.—Danger of another general strike in the anthracite coal fields seems to have vanished. The miners of three anthracite districts will doubtless accept the offer made to-day by many of the coal companies to continue the present wage scale for the ensuing year. No joint conference will take place, so far as present indications go, and the only question that may cause discussion will be the refusal of the companies to directly recognize the union. No disagreement resulting in a strike or serious trouble is looked for on this account. The posting of notices by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company this morning was followed by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., Cox Bros., and Pardee & Co. The other operators and coal companies in this region, it is thought, will follow the example of the above-named companies by Monday. Benjamin James, a member of the executive board, said the posting of the notices gives indication of an amicable settlement, although the whole matter must come before the committee next week.

Altoona, Pa., March 9.—After devoting the entire day to secret session, at which the operators' ultimatum of 60 cents a ton and a nine-hour day was being considered, the coal miners to-night decided to accept the terms offered, the deadlock was broken and the convention came to an agreeable conclusion. Although the scale is the same as that of last year, the result was obtained by compromise, as the operators first offered only 55 cents a ton, while the miners strenuously insisted on an eight-hour day.

Carving Sets
Table and Dessert Knives and Forks. A large variety on hand. Best warranted Sheffield Goods at
FOX'S, 78 Govt St

CHICKENS
Just received, a fine lot of Breeding Poultry in Light and Dark Brahmas, Wyandottes, Bantams and Leghorns. Crushed Bone and Bone Meal.
E. M. NODEK, 12 Store St. Next E. & N. Railway.

### ORDERS TO STOP.

Von Waldersee to Be Instructed to Cease Operations Against Chinese.

London, March 9.—A special from Berlin says it is understood that the Emperor has instructed the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, to order Count von Waldersee to cease further operations against the Chinese.

### EARTHQUAKE.

Lima, Peru, Gets a Severe Shaking Up.

Lima, Peru, March 9 (via Galveston)—At 2:55 o'clock this morning a very strong shock of earthquake was felt here. The shock was accompanied by extremely loud and prolonged subterranean noises. Many walls of houses were cracked.

### CLERGYMAN DEAD.

He Was a Missionary and a Writer on Religious Topics.

New York, March 9.—The Rev. Robt. Bayard Snowden, rector of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal church at Brooklyn, and a well known missionary worker and writer on religious topics, died yesterday. He was born in New York city in 1833.

## Absorption Of Manchuria

### Russia Has Quietly Been Extending Her Influence in China.

### And Published Version of Agreement Is Far from the Truth.

Berlin, March 9.—The Tageblatt's special correspondent, who has been travelling in northern Manchuria, Mongolia and the borders of Siberia and China for a year, and whose reports hitherto have been correct without exception, has furnished his paper with a long letter, published to-day, containing interesting details regarding the Russo-Chinese agreement on the subject of Manchuria, Mongolia and Turkestan. He says he was absolutely certain the published version of this agreement is in no way near the actual truth. He then proceeds to give facts concerning the proposed international administration in that part of China, demonstrating that Manchuria will become an integral part of Russia, more so that even Bokhara. In regard to Mongolia, he says there is no doubt a protectorate has been established, as that is evidenced by the hoisting of Russian flags everywhere, the thorough organization of the district, and the opening of branches of Russo-Chinese banks with no one but Russian officials in charge. All of this virtually has taken place during the past six months, and began before the Boxer outbreak. The clearest evidence, however, is contained in an army paper issued by Gen. Grodekoff, to the Siberian troops, in which the general said:

"You have nobly fulfilled your task of defending a line 1,500 kilometres long on the frontiers of the Russian empire, from Mongolia to Kheh-Shun, and have thrown back the enemy across this threatened line."

Besides establishing direct communication with Dalalamf, direct telegraphic communication now exists between Kludka and the Russians in China, even reaching Singfu, where the Chinese court has been sojourning, by way of Barkool, Khami and Nancow. Without the knowledge of either Europeans or Americans, or their Japanese allies, this correspondent says, Prince Tuan went to Khan Su province, in the northwestern portion of the Chinese empire, bordering on Mongolia, where the best troops (Chinese) are formed from the eight millions of Moslems there, which troops are firmly loyal to Prince Tuan, and refuse to serve either against the allies or for the Chinese court.

Perhaps the most important information furnished by the Tageblatt correspondent is that the Russian government have caused to be printed, distributed and posted throughout Trans-Baikala (Eastern Siberia), a decree ordering for March 13, a general remobilization of troops in Trans-Baikala, in order to put down new disturbances which have broken out in China, meaning thereby partly the Khan Su rebellion under Prince Tuan.

## TO RAISE A REGIMENT

### Imperial Gevernment Wants a Thousand More Men from Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 9.—The cabinet to-day considered tenders for the Atlantic mail service. Only two were submitted, by the Allan and Beaver lines. Neither was considered satisfactory and probably a compromise will be reached and a joint service arranged with the companies, each furnishing two steamers.

Gen. O'Grady Haley inspected Strathcona's this afternoon at the exhibition grounds; over 900 men were on parade. The General was delighted at their appearance. He complimented the men highly on their appearance, and felt sure they would do honor to Canada in their new sphere of labor.

Major Merritt, an old Torontonian, who served through the war with Brabant's Horse, has just arrived from South Africa. He has been commissioned by the Imperial government to raise a regiment of a thousend men in Canada for service in South Africa.

## A Texas Tornado

### It Tears Through Wills Point and Demolishes Half the Town.

### People Killed, Buildings Destroyed and Trains Thrown Off the Track.

### Great Damage Done in Other Parts of the State by Storm.

Wills Point, Texas, March 9.—At 11 o'clock this morning a cyclone passed through the west side of the town, demolishing everything in its track. Four people are dead and about 20 injured. Fourteen dwelling houses are entirely ruined, and a number of others are badly wrecked.

The public school building is a total loss. The cotton oil mill is damaged, and the largest cotton gin plant is in splinters. The wires are blown off the poles and fences leveled, and trains were blown off the track. Several of the injured are expected to die.

Memphis, Tenn., March 9.—A heavy wind and rainstorm prevailed here to-night, and much damage was wrought. Culverts were washed out and fences and small trees in this vicinity suffered severely. Telegraphic communication with Texas and southwestern points is interrupted. Early reports from Dallas, Texas, state that the town of Wills Point, 60 miles east of that city, was partly destroyed by a tornado late this afternoon. Five children were reported killed, and several persons were injured.

Dallas, Texas, March 9.—Despatches from Terrell, Texas, say the heaviest rain ever known in that vicinity fell this afternoon. Terrell and Elmo became torrent beds under a veritable cloudburst.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

Several Skirmishes—A number of Natives Surrendering.

Manila, March 9.—Capt. Gullis, of the United States Infantry, has received the surrender of 40 insurgent officers and two hundred men. The gunboat Gulbay, acting in co-operation with Capt. Voorhees, of the 20th Infantry, surprised an insurgent camp near Barnan in the province of South Ilsos, Luzon, killing five of the enemy and capturing their supplies. The western part of Batangas province, Luzon, formerly an insurgent stronghold, is becoming pacified. The leaders of the insurrection there are taking the oath of allegiance, and many commands are being surrendered.

### SHAMROCKS AT WINNIPEG.

They Win Their First Match in the Hockey Series.

Winnipeg, March 9.—(Special)—The Shamrocks, of Montreal, played their first exhibition hockey match in Winnipeg to-night, against the Winnipeg senior team. The play was even throughout the first half, the score standing 2 to 1 at half time. The Winnipegs added another soon after play was resumed, and the score remained a tie at 2 to 2 until 12 minutes before time. The Shamrocks then loosened up and scored four goals in quick succession, winning out by a score of 6 to 2. Trihoy and Scanlan were the particular stars of the Shamrocks, while Manning and Killam did good work for the Winnipegs. The Shamrocks were not in the best of shape to-night, and all hockey enthusiasts are looking for a much better game when they meet their old opponents, the Winnipeg Victorias, on Monday night.

### JUMPED FOR LIFE.

People Injured in Escaping from Burning Building.

Detroit, March 9.—The Oldsmoor Works, manufacturers of gas engines and other vehicles, were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $100,000. Several persons were injured. The building was a three story brick structure, covering half a square, and was erected about a year ago. The plant shut down at noon for half a day, and the fire broke out soon afterwards. Two tanks of gasoline were in the building, and it is supposed that these exploded and caught fire. In less than an hour the building was practically destroyed. There were 20 people in the building, and a number of them were injured in escaping. Two men jumped from the third floor. They were William Vanevery, ankle broken, and H. S. Smith, neck injured.

### BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Will Not Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Without Quid Pro Quo.

London, March 9.—It is understood that the nature of the British government's reply on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has already been communicated informally to Secretary Hay, of the United States.

Great Britain has no intention of modifying or abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without some quid pro quo. That treaty, according to the foreign office view of the case, remains as much in force now as on the day it was signed. The speeches made in the United States Senate do not disturb Downing Street. They are dismissed with the remark that treaties cannot be abrogated without the consent of both the contracting parties. There is, however, an apparently genuine belief here that a satisfactory arrangement eventually will be arrived at, though it is scarcely thought it can be got into requisite shape in time for discussion at the extra session of the Senate. Moreover, there is a freely expressed disinclination on the part of the British officials to commit themselves to any further treaties until they shall be thoroughly assured of the views of the Sen[illegible] on the matter.

**An Enemy to the Grip.**

MORISON'S LAXATIVE QUININE TABLETS. AN EXCELLENT PREPARATION FOR COLDS, COUGHS AND INFLUENZA—25c. A BOX AT

**MORISON'S DRUG STORE,**

PHONE 85. 55 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

# Miners Still Unsatisfied

## Continuation of Ten Per Cent Advance Fails to Placate Them.

## Trouble Between Operators and Workers in Pennsylvania Not Settled.

Hazelton, Pa., March 9.—Notice was posted to-day at all the Lehigh Valley coal companies' collieries in the Hazelton region that the 10 per cent. advance in wages and other concessions would be continued to April 1, 1902.

Scranton, Pa., March 9.—Superintendent Rose of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company to-day ordered the posting of a notice at all the company's mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys to the effect that present wages paid to all mine employees would continue in force until April 1, 1902. At the office of Superintendent Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company it was stated that a similar notice would be issued to-day, and Capt. May, general superintendent of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company (the Erie railroad's mining interests) said that his company would follow the action taken by the others. The Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Ontario & Western will also post notices next week.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 9.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company to-day posted notices at all of their mines, announcing that the present scale of wages would be continued for another year.

Indianapolis, March 9.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, when shown the above despatches by a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"That is a new move on the part of the operators. The Lehigh company is one of the largest in the district, and the action means that all the operators will post like notices. It means, too, that they do not intend to meet the United Mine Workers in conference next Tuesday."

"Would a continuation of the 10 per cent. advance by all the operators be satisfactory to the miners?"

"It would not."

President Mitchell will leave for the anthracite field to-night. On Tuesday he will establish headquarters at Hazelton.

### ONE DAY'S SUICIDES.

Seven People Kill Themselves in Greater New York.

New York, March 9.—The police report of suicides to-day from midnight last night to 6 o'clock this evening, includes eight attempts, seven of them being successful. Two of these were in New Jersey. Martin Grumel, of this city, a hard drinker, threw a can of beer over a crucifix and then drank carbolic acid, exclaiming as he did so, "The devil has got me now." Fred. Hoffman, a barber, also drank acid to end his life, as did Jacob Lyons, another barber. Bernard McDonough, an actor, killed himself by inhaling gas, and John H. Fisher died by shooting himself. The two New Jersey cases included that of a woman found dead in a Jersey City hotel, and Edward O'Brien, who at Passaic turned on the gas and died, as did his grandson who slept with him there. There is some doubt as to whether this last case was a suicide.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

### EMPEROR ALARMED.

He Is Opposed to the Agreement With Russia.

London, March 9.—Emperor Kwang Hsu opposes the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria, says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Express, and has instructed Li Hung Chang to refer Russia to the other powers.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard asserts that pamphlets are widely and secretly circulated villifying foreigners and inciting the Boxers to make renewed efforts.

### CHANNEL STORMS.

Several Wrecks Reported on the French Coast.

Paris, March 9.—The storm on the English channel continues, and numerous casualties are reported. A fishing smack has been wrecked at Tregastel, near Brest, and the crew of four men was drowned. The three-masted schooner Saint Mars, of Bordeaux, has been wrecked near Moralaix. Lifeboats rescued five of her crew, and the remaining seven perished.

The gale is sweeping over the Bay of Biscay.

The Norwegian bark Lizzie Curry, Capt. Knulsen, from Savanah with a cargo of wood, is on the rocks of Gijon bar, a total wreck. Her captain and crew were saved.

**SPRING WOOLENS FOR MEN**

We have just received the first shipment of our spring stock, which we would like you to see before ordering your spring suit.

We believe our values cannot be equalled in the city. First class workmanship and finish.

**H. Reid & Co.**

25 Broad Street

### MINERS' UNION.

They Decided to Support the Alexandria Men.

Nanaimo, March 9.—(Special)—A meeting of the Miners' Union was held to-night. The miners pledged themselves to support the Alexandria miners morally and financially in their present trouble. Nothing was done regarding asking for a ten per cent. advance.

### CHICAGO'S BIG FEAT.

Completion of Bridge With Eight Railway Tracks Crossing It.

Chicago, March 9.—The big bascule eight-track bridge crossing the canal at Campbell avenue, which has been in course of construction for the past two years is now complete, and will be thrown open for regular traffic in a few days. The structure is the largest moveable bridge in the world, and in the construction many difficult problems were encountered, as the bridge carrying the tracks of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & Chicago, and St. Louis railroad, the Chicago Terminal Transfer Col., Chicago Junction railway, crosses the canal at a rather acute angle. The cost of construction was $720,000.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.**

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

### THE SEISMOGRAPH.

The Sensitive Instrument Records in Victoria a California Earthquake.

A few days ago word was received here that several earthquake shocks had occurred at Paso de Robles, Cal. The communication states that they commenced at 11:45 p.m. on Saturday, March 3; the first was quite a violent one, causing the doors and windows to rattle and the chandelliers to swing like a pendulum, followed by smaller ones, all alarming to the visiting portion of the population who had never experienced a shock before.

Inquiry at the meteorological office elicited the interesting information that the seismograph here had recorded a well defined quake, which caused the instrument to vibrat one-half inch at 11:50 p.m., on Saturday, March 3. This movement was followed by smaller ones.

Another series of shocks were recorded here commencing at 2:55 a.m. on Tuesday, the 5th and lasted 30 minutes. None of these vibrations were greater than one-eighth of an inch. Where these shocks originated is not yet known.

The best cough medicine for children is Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum; for croup or hoarseness it gives immediate relief; try it.

# CHANCES FOR THE FARMERS

## Particulars About Live Stock to be Sold at Westminister.

The following particulars in regard to the imported pure-bred stock to be sold at New Westminster by the Provincial Dairymen's Association on the 15th instant have been received by the secretary, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, from F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner:

The shipment included 17 Shorthorn cow and heifers. Many of them are of fashionable quality, and most of them are fashionably bred and are in calf to some of the best bulls that have been imported here in recent years (referring to Ontario).

"You will find a few of them rather lighter and thinner in appearance than I cared to send, but in each case these light, thin animals are from exceptionally fine milking families. You will also find a white Shorthorn heifer calf and red heifer bought from Mr. Gardhouse. They are exceptionally well bred and belong to a splendid family of cattle, and will do whoever gets them good. The dam of the white one is one of the finest cows in Ontario—a show cow in every particular, and belonging to a prize-winning family of very heavy milkers.

"The ten heifers from Douglas are well-bred and of fashionable quality. The stock is younger than I wished to buy, and perhaps a little higher in price, but I could procure better value at these ages than in the case of older animals.

"Some of the bulls are not in high condition, but are better bred and from more widely known breeders than the last shipment sent you.

"Most of them in breeding are fit to head any of the important herds in the East.

"The red bull bought from Gardhouse is one that he has been using; the two from Arth r Johnston are, as you know, from the most celebrated herd in Ontario. Gardhouse's and Douglas' herds now stand high amongst the largest herds in the province (of Ontario).

"The Ayrshire cows are from a very hardy family, and they will continue in milk for a very long time.

"The quality of the sheep, pigs and poultry included in the special orders is good."

Photos of some of the stock referred to are on view at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s bookstore, Government street. Catalogues of the sale may be had at the department of agriculture, government buildings. The Dominion live stock commissioner will be at New Westminster on the 14th and 15th instants, to meet British Columbia stockmen; also Mr. H. L. Blanchard, who is admittedly the most successful dairyman in the state of Washington. British Columbia dairymen can hardly afford to miss the opportunities offered at the sale and meetings referred to.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is used at all the principal hospitals in the United States. Why is it?

# Victoria Won With Only Goal

## First Game of Senior Association League Very Closely Contested.

## Other Football Matches Yesterday—The Victoria Hunt Club Meet.

The first Association game on the list of the British Columbia Senior League was decided on the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, when the Victoria senior team defeated the Garrison by one goal to nil. The Garrison, who were successful in the spin of the coin, started with a strong wind behind them in a most promising fashion, and Jones, the Victoria custodian, was called upon to clear from Foley in the first minute. The Victoria boys worked their way in fine style against the strong wind; and Simpson, taking advantage of a bad kick by Conners, swung the ball finely across the Garrison goal-mouth, and S. Lorimer severely tested Harvey with a flying shot, but the latter cleverly saved, and the Garrison front rank went down the field with a rush, but Goward relieved the pressure, and Livingstone gained possession of the ball, and after a tricky run passed to York who contended and J. Lorimer sent in a "daisy cutter." Again Harvey saved his colors and threw the ball out to Doyle, who drove it down towards Jones. Williams received the leather from Levick and sprinted down the wing, and was about to shoot from a good position, tu Johnson appeared on the scene and stole this ball from his toes and in a masterly manner worked his way through the garrison players and neatly passed it to Livingstone, and he in turn passed to S. Lorimer, who took the leather into the Garrison goal-m uth, but Twiddle cleared in fine style. Foley now gained possession of the ball and made a very clever run down the wing, but before he managed to get too dangerous W. Lorimer stopped his progress and retipped the ball past Conners and entred, tipped the ball past corners and centred. Livingstone received it and got clear through the Garrison back division, but unfortunately he ran over the ball right on the goal line, and again Harvey got rid of it. Salmon gained possesion and passed to Williams. The latter ran down the wing and centred, but Richardson was in the right place and drove the ball back to his front rank. Doyle robbed S. Lorimer when the latter was in a dangerous position and put Baylor in possession of the leather, and he made a fine run down the field, but Johnson was playing at his best, and without any trouble took the ball from Baylor's feet and passed to York. The latter ran well up the field and passed to S. Lorimer, who sent the ball over to Simpson; but Twiddle stepped in and returned the leather to Foley, who passed to Clark, and he made a dash for the Victoria goal, but Goward made a splendid clearance in the nick of time. Shortly afterwards half-time arrived, with a clean sheet.

On changing ends, the Victoria boys went away with a dash, and J. Lorimer put in a terrific shot, but Harvey again cleared. Levick received the ball and made a nice run up the centre of the field; but Schwengers was just beginning to get accustomed to the slippery state of the sod, and anyone who tried to get around he and Goward undertook a difficult task. The ball was returned to the Victoria front rank, and Livingstone received a pretty centre from Simpson and passed the ball back to Johnson, who sent in a magnificent shot, but the ball struck the upright, returned into play, and Snellgrove went away with a rush. But Richardson was all there, and returned the ball once again to his forward line. York received the leather and made a splendid run, but, although he shot in from a short range at a terrific rate, Harvey succeeded in clearing, although to do so he had to concede a corner, which, however, was unproductive. From the kick-out Foley received the ball and made a tricky run with it, but W. Lorimer was playing a hard and determined game, and never allowed the Garrison's left wing to become dangerous. Twiddle cleared from a shot from Livingstone, and Schwengers met the ball in the centre of the field and made a magnificent long shot; the ball struck the cross-bar, and before Harvey could recover himself the ball rolled through the goal, amid great enthusiasm. The game, despite the high wind, continued of a fast description, and on several occasions the Garrison front rank worked the ball up the field, and on one occasion Jones saved a magnificent shot from Snellgrove and threw the ball out of the goal-mouth, and again it was banged at the goal, but Jones was here, there and everywhere, and the ball was returned down the field and a few moments later the whistle sounded for full time, with Victoria striving their hardest to add to their score.

While admitting at the outset that the Victoria team was decidedly the best and thoroughly deserved to win on the day's play, the Garrison played a hard, determined game, and on several occasions deserved to score. Of course, Victoria had hard lines a number of times, and it looked at one time as if they intended to add several to the score, but Harvey played a great game. Johnson was without doubt the best player on the field. He played a splendid game all through, and deserves great credit. Foley was the best man the Garrison had, and he made some very clever runs during the game, but Goward always managed to clear the ball when he centered.

Mr. Albert T. Goward gave good satisfaction as referee.

The next league game will take place at Nanaimo next Saturday, when Victoria will journey to that city to meet the Coal City team.

### JUNIOR GAMES.

Owing to the gale of wind which swept the upper ground at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, the Junior football game between the South Park school and the Boy's Brigade team, was not very scientific, but notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, play was fairly even. South Park lost its toss and of course the Brigade played with the wind. The first half consisted almost entirely of attacks upon the South Park goal; corner kick followed corner kick in quick succession, but in spite of the determined play of the Brigade boys, the ball could not be sent through the goal. Finlaison and Thomson at full back, were invincible; Peden, Roskamp and the Cullin brothers also played a magnificent defencive game. In the second half the South Park forwards played with great dash, and soon mastered the Brigade backs. Thomson secured the ball at back, and passed to Finlaison, who transferred the sphere to Roskomp and with a quick shot, the latter scored the first goal for the South Park boys. The Brigade played on pluckily, but they could not pass the South Park backs, and the play was almost completely at the Brigade end of the field. After some give and take play, Peden secured th ball and scored South Park's second goal with a splendid low shot. Shortly afterwards the same player repeated the performance with another fine shot, making the score 3-0 in favor of South Park. After this the Brigade boys were rather inclined to kick the ball outside the side line, but otherwise the game was well contested to the end. Shortly afterwards when a number of corner kicks take by the South Park boys, had proved unsuccessful, the referee's whistle blew for time, leaving South Park victorious with a well earned score of 3 goals to nil. For the South Park Finlaison, Thomson, Peden, Roskamp and W. Cullin played a splendid game, and Johnson, Ross, Flockhart, C. Vincent and Jagers did their best for their side. Mr. Simpson gave great satisfaction as referee.

By winning yesterday the South Park boys have still further increased their lead in the Junior League, and if they will keep together and practice steadily, they have a bright lookout for the championship this season.

Next Saturday afternoon South Park School will play the North Ward School, and as these two teams are the leaders in the league at present, a battle royal should be seen when they meet. The standing of the different teams in the leagues is: South Park, 12 points; North Ward, 6 points; Central School and Victoria West, 5 points; Boys' Brigade, 3 points. It is rather curious that the Boys' Brigade should be last this season, for they have won the championship two years in succession, and if they had won this year, the cup would have remained in their possession. The game which was to have been played between the North Ward and Victoria West schools was postponed on account of the gale of wind.

### INTERMEDIATE PRACTICE.

The Columbias held a practice game at the Hill. The boys are making great efforts to get in the best possible trim for their game with Nanaimo at the Caledonia grounds next Saturday, and it is hoped that a large audience will assemble to encourage them. They practise regularly in the Caledonia grounds and deserve some recognition of their plucky attempts to bring the intermediate championship of British Columbia to Victoria.

### NO RUGBY GAME.

The Rugby game between the Collegiate and High schools did not take place, as the Rugby goal posts were removed in order to prepare the Caldonia grounds for the senior league game.

### CHESS.

The Robins Chess tourney, 1900. Result of games played to Saturday, March 9th, 1901.

| | Std. | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Gonnason | 1 | 25½ | 5½ | 82¼ |
| G. Hunter | 2 | 19 | 7 | 73 |
| T. H. Piper | 3 | 12½ | 7½ | 62½ |
| J. G. Hands | 4 | 15½ | 9½ | 62 |
| C. C. McKenzie | 5 | 18 | 13 | 58 |
| Capt. Michell | 6 | 19 | 14 | 57½ |
| A. F. Gibson | 7 | 14½ | 11½ | 55 2-3 |
| W. Marchant | 8 | 16½ | 14½ | 53¼ |
| B. J. Perry | 9 | 16 | 15 | 51 2-3 |
| J. T. Meyer | 10 | 16 | 16 | 50 |
| W. J. Sutton | 11 | 13½ | 14½ | 48¼ |
| B. Williams | 12 | 12½ | 13½ | 48¼ |
| C. A. Lombard | 13 | 13½ | 16½ | 45 |
| C. W. Rhodes | 14 | 10 | 16 | 38½ |
| T. L. Wilmer | 15 | 10½ | 19½ | 35 |
| A. S. Innes | 16 | 11 | 22½ | 341-3 |
| B. H. Hurst | 17 | 11½ | 22½ | 33⅓ |
| P. T. Johnston | 18 | 7 | 25 | 21⅔ |

All games must be finished by Saturday, March 30.

### CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

Good Attendance at Yesterday's Meeting of the Victoria Hunt Club.

The cross country run of the Victoria Hunt Club yesterday, was from Stadacona, the finish being between Cedar Hill and Gordon Head. A good field turned out, including some ladies, and the latter part of the run was very enjoyable, with some excellent jumping. There were a few falls, none of which, fortunately, were attended by any serious damage. Those who take part in these rides are entirely dependent for their sport upon the good will of the land owners and farmers.

Part of yesterday's ride was marred by a long piece of road work, owing to a land owner having forbidden his tenant to allow the crossing of these fields, even by way of the gates. Another place of meeting probably will have to be found for future Cedar Hill paper chases.

### HOCKEY.

Vancouver Wins From Victoria, Four Goals to Three.

Vancouver, March 9.—(Special.)—Vancouver won the hocky match today by four goals to three, after a very close game. The weather was wet and the attendance of spectators small. Two of Victoria's goals were scored by K. Scholefield and one by D. Scholefield.

### THE GUN.

Victoria Gun Club Will Hold First Shoot on April 14th.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Victoria Gun Club was held in Weller Bros. office on the 7th inst. and considerable important business was transacted. The following new members were elected: E. F. Geiger, Chas Pears, Jos. Calvert, C. H. Topp, J. R. Phillips, B. Gouge, D. E. Campbell, Geo. Fuggle, A. J. Bechtel and A. Bechtel. It was decided to hold the first shoot of the season on April 14th at the club ground, on Langford Plains. In addition to the shoot for the club trophy, three cash prizes will be given. All members and friends are invited to attend.

### ALBANI.

Her First Two Concerts Are a Great Success.

St. John, N. B., March 9.—The first two concerts at Halifax and St. John of Albani's tour were a very great success. Madame Albani's voice and singing were better than ever, and the other artists were pronounced among the best ever heard in Canada.

**Do You Want**

A good hair brush? one that will not shed its bristles, always keep in shape and give you every satisfaction. If so come and get one from us. We have them in all sizes, shapes and colors, also a full line of French plate mirrors. See our window display.

**F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,**

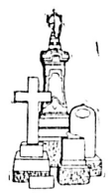
Chemists. 49 Government St.

**4TH ANNUAL DANCE**

Under the auspices of the Bakers of Victoria, in the A. O. U. W. Hall on

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901**

Gentlemen 50c., Ladies free.



**Granite and Marble WORKS,**

74 & 76 View Street.

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.

Jos E. Phillips

### NOTICE.

Legislative Assembly.

The Railway Committee will meet in the Maple Committee Room on Monday, the 11th March, at 10 a. m., to consider railway bills.

The Private Bills Committee will meet in the Cedar Committee Room at the same time to consider bills referred to that committee.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1901.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

The Excellence and Purity of

**Cowan's Hygienic cocoa**

Are making it a necessity in every household.

**Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate**

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

**STEAMER B. BOSCOWITZ**

Will sail from Porters Wharf on the 13th and 27th of each month for Naas and way ports, via Vancouver.

Office 36 Fort St.

J. D. Warren, Manager.

**BUY YOUR Seeds**

From bulk for farm and garden from

**Johnston's Seed Store**

We do no commission business nor do we depend for our sales on gaudy lithographs Your full money value in seed.

R. H. Johnston City Market

### WILLIAM PARKER

By an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Byrne, made in an action in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, entitled "In the matter of the Estate of Emanuel Parker, late of Whitewell, Yorkshire, England, deceased, Allison v. Allison, 1900, P. No. 2787, the Executor's and Trustees of the will of the said Emanuel Parker (who died on the 16th March, 1899) were directed to advertise to ascertain whether the Testator's son William Parker, named in the Testator's will, was living at the date of the Testator's death, or has since died, and if dead, whether he left any and what children or issue him surviving. Notice is hereby given that the said William Parker, if living or (if dead), any of his children or issue who survived him, must within three months from the date of this advertisement, give notice to the undersigned, claiming the property by such will, devised and bequeathed to the said William Parker, his children and issue. After the expiration of such three months, the said Executors and Trustees will proceed to administer and distribute the Testator's Estate, according to the terms of the said will.

NOTE.—The said William Parker left England for Canada about 18 years ago, and was last heard of about 6 years ago, when he was in British Columbia.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1901.

BUSK, MELLOR & NORRIS,
45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England. Agents for E. J. & A Peters of York, England, Solicitors for the said Executors and Trustees.

**D. F. McCrimmon**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

All orders for repairs promptly attended to

OFFICE, 74 FORT STREET.

# NOTICE.

JOHN HAGGERTY, having purchased the goodwill and business, together with teams, waggons, and sand and gravel pits of Mr. George Stelly, he is prepared to supply sand, gravel or black loam, and do all kinds of teaming at reasonable rates.

All kinds of horses for sale.

No. 195 Yates street, or Telephone A301.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Tatton, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators acts.

Notice is hereby given that under an order dated the second day of March, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, I, the undersigned was appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of the above named deceased. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 2nd day of April, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH
Official Administrator.

Dated 2nd day of March, 1901.

**F. BROOKS, - 90 Johnson St.**

**MONUMENTS**

BE SURE TO

Get STEWART'S Prices

On Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

### LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—On Government street, a locket. Owner can have same on applying at this office and paying for advertisement. m9

STOLEN—From room 6 in the Albion Saloon, a lady's gold watch and chain and a seal tooth pin, between the hours of 10 last night and 2 o'clock this morning. A reward of $5.00 will be paid on return of same, and no questions asked. M. W. m10

FOUND—A small fur boa. Owner can have same by proving property at this office. m9

### TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—From first April, 6 roomed cottage. Apply on premises, 247 Yates St.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen, 53 Michigan St.

ROOM AND BOARD for 3 gentlemen. Apply to 138 Blanchard, corner of Discovery. m9

TO LET—Superior housekeeping rooms. All conveniences. Bathroom, telephone. Central. Address X. Y., Colonist office. m9

A MODERN 8-roomed furnished residence to let. Apply on the premises between the hours of 3 and 5. 217 Fort street. m8

TO RENT—A large front bedroom, close to Beacon Hill and tramway. Address X. Y. Z. m7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With use of bath. Apply 52 Rae St. m1

TO LET—Offices in the Board of Trade Building. All modern conveniences. For particulars apply to the secretary on the Premises. f27

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street.

TO LET—House, 6 rooms, modern good repair, on Whittaker street. Apply E. C. B. Bagshawe, Trounce avenue. m10

TO LET—A large front bedroom, also a single bedroom, with or without breakfast. Apply 165 Johnston street between 5 and 6 o'clock. m10

COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN, with first class board. Terms, one dollar per day. References exchanged. Apply 173 Pandora Avenue. m9

**Queen's Hotel**

F. GOLDING, PROP.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

RATES PER DAY: $1, $1.25, $1.50.

COR. STORE AND JOHNSON STREETS.

Free 'Bus.

VICTORIA, B. C.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.**

### WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to assist with one child. Apply Mrs. Landsberg, 87 Herald St. m10

WANTED—For 6 months, a small furnished house in the vicinity of Cowichan, with a few acres of ground. Must be near lake or river. Address H., Box 200, Victoria. m10

WANTED—An up-to-date No. 1 bookkeeper for a large retail firm. Apply to "3" Colonist office. m10

MALE STENOGRAPHER, with references, desires a position. Address L. R., this office. m10

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 on sawmill, limited company, debenture full secured. Good interest. Letters to Box 72, P. O. Victoria. m10

A FEW YOUNG MEN to correspond with me who would like to be advertisement writers. Address Page-Davis, Chicago, Ill. m10

WANTED—Small loan on live stock and improvements. J. B., this office. m9

WANTED—Ward maid. Apply to matron, Jubilee Hospital. m8

WANTED—Employment by sober man. May invest small capital if suited. To farmers and others. Address G., Colonist office. m4

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply 73 Discovery St. m1

WANTED—An office boy. Apply to S. F., care Colonist. State age. f24

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Contents of newly furnished four-room cottage and cottage to let. W. Parsell, Jessie St., Victoria. m10

FOR SALE—Four horse power gas engine; can also use gasoline—in good condition. Low price for cash. Address Box 300, Victoria postoffice. m10

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 acres at Warnock, B. C., from 15 to 20 acres cleared. Good farm for dairying purposes or raising thoroughbred stock. Convenient to cars or boats, postoffice and stores; school. Good buildings, etc, $3500. Apply 165 Johnston street. m10

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cow, extra milker. Apply corner of Francis avenue and Douglas street, across from brick yards. m10

IMPORTED young cocker spaniel dog for sale at bargain. Owner leaving city. Apply 102 Douglas street. m10

FOR SALE—A phaeton, nearly new, or would exchange for dog cart. Apply Box 9, Colonist. m8

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A bargain chicken ranch, three miles out on the best public road. All picket fenced, with comfortable cottage, chicken houses, barn, well. Good living to begin with. Fine building site and health resort. Apply Ranch, 110 Yates street. m6

INCUBATOR for sale cheap. Apply 21 Store street. m6

FOR SALE—At Five Fingers, Yukon Territory, 250 bales hay, 12 cents per lb. Fred Welss, care Telegraph Operator, Five Fingers. m4

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs, $2 per setting; also Brown Leghorns; Cornish Indian Game and Plymouth Rock, $1 per setting. Inspection of stock invited. Mrs. Edwards, Cadboro Bay. Leave orders at Speed Bros. m3

FOR SALE—A good strong express wagon, nearly new. Can be seen at Meston's Carriage Works. f24

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From imported stock. Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes. Price from $1.50 to $2.00 per setting. Leave orders at W. A. Jameson, 39 Fort street. Quick Bros., Cadboro Bay. 19

FOR SALE—Restaurant; first-class; doing good business; long lease; good reasons for selling. Address Owner W., Colonist. f17

FOR SALE—Two lots and a house on Belleville street, adjoining Parliament Buildings; price, $3,500. Apply Helsterman & Co., 75 Government street. f17

FOR SALE—Schooner Hesperus, 20 tons; in good order; ready for sea. For particulars apply Jas. Hunter, No. 25 Johnson street. f12

FOR SALE—A modern residence with steam heat and all other conveniences, and five acres of land, in a good locality and commanding a good view. Price very reasonable. Helsterman & Co. f9

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with all conveniences, and heated by steam, on Belcher street. Price, $5,250. Helsterman & Co., 75 Government street. f9

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ST PATRICK'S DAY—Miss Teifor will hold a social dance in honor of St. Patrick, Friday evening next, March 15th. Alcazar Hall, Pandora St. Ladies bring refreshments. m10

IF ANY PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of his furnishings privately, address "Confidential," Colonist office. m10

DR. MARY M'NIEL has removed to 290 Pandora avenue. P. O. Box 451. m9

INSURE YOUR HOUSE AND FURNITURE against fire in Western Assurance Co. and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Helsterman & Co., general agents. f9

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of improved city property, at lowest rates. Helsterman & Co., 75 Government street. f9

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 52 Church street; works, North Toronto. o7

### EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 36 Mason street. 27

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. f29

**J. E. CHURCH**

REAL ESTATE. MINING BROKER. MONEY TO LOAN,

NO NEED for us TO DWELL on the SPECIAL VALUE of our REAL ESTATE this week. If you know the value of property it will be easily apparent to you that WE ARE OFFERING BARGAINS.

This week we offer all farm property. Now is the time to buy it.

163 acres on Lisle Pt., Barclay Sound. Good farming and fruit ranch—good buildings, $575.

216 acres Highland District, 16 miles from city, $350.

8¾ acres Strawberry Vale, on very easy terms, $550.

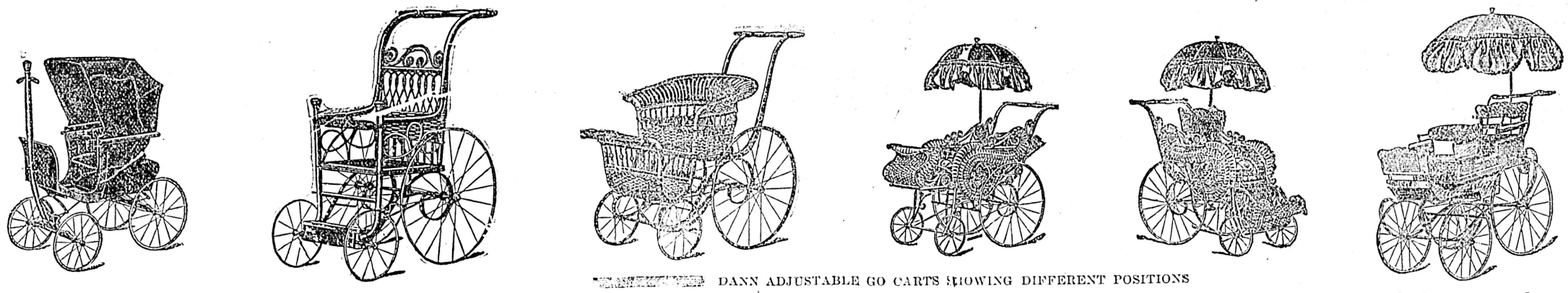
50 acres good land near Westholme, V. I., good buildings, etc. A special bargain at $2,000.

Agents for Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co., and Scottish Union and National Fire Ins. Co.

Houses to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Business property, hotels, restaurants, etc., for sale. Mining shares and mining machinery for sale.

Telephone 434. 14 Trounce Ave.

# GOOD NEWS FOR THE COMING GENERATION!!



DANN ADJUSTABLE GO CARTS SHOWING DIFFERENT POSITIONS

Another large shipment of Elegant Go Carts, and Baby Carriages. The Dann Adjustable Go Cart is the perfection carriage, adjustable to any angle. Our prices range from $4.50 for a Neat Go Cart up to $35.00 for an Elegant Baby Carriage, with handsome parasol or hood top. Ladies come and get a first choice.

**WEILER BROS., Complete Furnishers, Government Street, Corner Broughton**


# Raise Rates Of Insurance

## Owners of American Steamers Plying to Alaska Will Insure Here.

## Willapa Returns—Fast Passage From Santa Rosalie—The Katie Back.

The steamship companies operating vessels from the Sound to Alaska, carrying insurance in United States companies, are wrought up over the advance of three per cent. made by the board of underwriters at San Francisco, which brings the rates up to 15 per cent. on vessels running to Lynn canal, and as a result of the advance, it is likely that many, if not all, will have their steamers written by British and foreign companies which have agencies in Victoria.

In an article dealing with the advanced rates in marine insurance companies on vessels in the Alaskan trade, the Post-Intelligencer says: "The advance applies only to hulls, on which the premium last year was 12 per cent. of vessels in the southeastern Alaska trade and 6 per cent. in the Nome trade. The rate this year, it is stated, will be 15 per cent. on steamships plying between the Sound and southeastern Alaska points and 9 per cent. on vessels on the Nome and St. Michael run.

"Reprisals are threatened by the stronger companies, who say that the 15 per cent. rate on vessels on the southeastern Alaska run is out of all proportion, and not in any sense warranted by the business conditions governing this class of shipping.

"They declare that they will either carry their own insurance or go to Victoria and Vancouver and insure there with Lloyds or some other foreign concern which under the present laws of this state are barred from doing business in Washington.

"The board of marine underwriters, of which the headquarters are at San Francisco, is composed of the leading marine insurance agencies doing business on the Pacific Coast. Their action in times gone by has always been final as far as the making of rates is concerned, but the increase in premiums has led certain foreign companies to enter the field, although on a comparatively small scale. A Victoria insurance agency has a branch in Seattle now writing insurance on the cargoes of vessels in the Alaska trade, although the representatives of the companies embraced in the board of underwriters declare that the present insurance law prevents Lloyds and similar British concerns from operating in this state.

"A well known Alaska steamship owner said that with premiums on vessels plying between Seattle and southeastern Alaka points at 15 per cent., steamship owners would either have to go out of business or else carry their own insurance. He said:

"'When the new rate on hulls goes into effect it will mean that a vessel running between Seattle and Juneau and Skagway will have to earn her value once every five years to pay the insurance premiums and incidental expenses for repairs, etc., before she will pay her owners any profit. This is plainly an abnormal condition of affairs. The stronger companies will be forced either to obtain insurance from British Columbia agencies at the rates they offer or else carry their own insurance. This latter is something they do not like to do.

"'The power of the board of marine underwriters of San Francisco is not to be underestimated. It may be able to enforce its demands and doubtless will in dealing with the smaller concerns. Premiums on Alaska vessels have advanced steadily in the past few years from about 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. We can see no reason or justification in the latest increase in rates."

"On cargoes the rate charged by the companies embraced in the San Francisco association is 1½ per cent. British companies have quoted according to the statement made yesterday by a well known wholesale merchants of Seattle, a rate of 1 per cent."

### A FAST PASSAGE.

German Bark Antuco Reaches Angeles 22 Days from Santa Rosalia.

The German bark Antuco, 1,436 tons, which is to load lumber at Hastings mills is reported to have arrived at Port Angeles after one of the fastest passages that has ever been made from Santa Rosalia. She left the Southern port in the Gulf of California 22 days ago, and when the fact is considered that the bark had to beat out of the Gulf and head out until she got a fair wind, her voyage is conceded to be a remarkable one. Another arrival across the Straits is the ship Roland which, it is understood, is chartered to load at Chemainus mills.

The British ship Lyderhorn, now fully due with general merchandise from Liverpool, is making a long passage, having left 165 days ago. The Lynton, which left 136 days ago with cargo, is also due, and the Beechdale, which left 124 days ago with a general cargo, should also soon make port. The schooner James Rolph is due from Tocapilla with a nitre cargo, and the Drumeraig, which left Barry wharf 139 days ago, for Esquimalt, is also expected daily.

### A TRYING TRIP.

Steam Scow Katie Had an Interesting Time To and From Mud Bay.

Steam scow Katie, Capt. Stone, is back from Mud Bay, after eight trying days. The log of those eight days since she left here form an interesting record of the troubles which fall to the lot of some sailormen. She left Victoria for the Fraser on February 26, and after crossing the Gulf, three of the pipes of her boiler gave out, and just as she was moving towards the wharf in Mud Bay, her boiler leaked so badly that the steam pressure dropped from 125 pounds to 30 pounds, and unable to make the wharf, she was kept for two days anchored in the mud flats, where efforts were made to repair the leaking boiler. The fires were drawn, and the captain crawled in and with hands full of cement, he tried to patch up the pipes, but was only able to make a good job of one. Then efforts were made to get steam up again, but the pressure fell very low. Then again the captain crawled into the boiler to screw up the bolts and try to make the boiler tight, but try as he would, the boiler still leaked, and the vessel could no nothing but crawl about under the meagre pressure, and wait for a fair wind so that she could sail in. At length she got in, and loaded a cargo of hay and turnips, and after more temporary repairs, she started back for Victoria. Again the boiler leaked and steam pressure sank, and her one sail was called into use. With this and the small amount of steam she managed to carry, she made her way across the Gulf, and Capt. Stone knowing the route well, she ran from point to point, reaching Ten-Mile Point two days ago, and after sheltering there from the heavy breeze, proceeded to Victoria. New pipes will be placed in the small vessel to-morrow, or it may be that she will get a new boiler and then load for either Sooke or San Juan.

### WILLAPA ARRIVES.

Bella Coola Sends Delegate to Interview Government.

Steamer Willapa returned from Northern British Columbia ports yesterday morning, bringing a dozen passengers and a small amount of general freight. She did not go further north than Port Essington and called only at Bella Bella, Bella Coola, at the Claxton and Standard canneries, and Alert Bay. Among the passengers who came down on her was Dr. Spencer, who has come down from Bella Coola in the interests of the Scandinavian colony there, to interview the provincial government to request assistance in a project the colonists have in view. They want the provincial government to build a bridge across the river at Bella Coola, and they will build a road and wharf themselves. There is already a wharf at Bella Coola, that of Mr. Clayton, the canner and storekeeper; but the road for which the colonists are planning would be opposite that now existing.

Dr. McAdam and son, of Chicago, together with Mr. Dawson and J. Bressey, came down from Princess Royal Island, having embarked on the Willapa at River's Inlet. Dr. McAdam, who is now en route to Chicago, is one of the capitalists interested in the development of rich mineral properties at the northern island, which is so fast coming into prominence as a mining centre. Mr. Dawson is a surveyor who has been surveying some of the mining properties there.

Dr. Newcombe returned from Alert Bay, where he has been arranging for the shipment of Indian curios to the New York museum for Dr. Francis Boaz who has spent many months in ethnological study among the British Columbia Indians, more particularly among the Kwakiutls, of the vicinity of Alert Bay.

From Alert Bay the steamer brought the remains of the late J. Mathers, father of Adam Mathers, one of the settlers who has been living on the Nimpkish river for some time, who accompanied the remains of his father to Victoria. T. Moran and J. Bain, who embarked at Alert Bay, were said to hail from the West Coast, having come from Quatsino by trail to Port Rupert.

R. Clark was a passenger from Rivers inlet.

From Bella Bella the steamer brought news that the new Bella Bella—the town being made by the migrating Indians some two miles further along the bay and nearer the steamer routes than the old settlement—is well under way, and the settlement is now about complete. Many of the old Indians, it seems, have remained with the old rancherie, but the younger men are not displeased on this account, as some of the younger men are aspiring for the chieftaincy of the new settlement.

### MARINE NOTES.

British ship Aigburth will be due here in a week or two from Pisagua, having sailed from that port on January 29, and is now 40 days out.

Near the E. & N. bridge in the harbor is moored a capsized scow, and not far distant at the harbor bottom is some 150 tons of good coal, which the steamer Otter recently brought from Ladysmith. The scow, which had been coaling the steamer Queen City on Friday night, and which was moored alongside that vessel, capsized at 5 a.m. yesterday. It seems that the scow had made water, and this water tilting the scow to one side, she suddenly turned turtle.

Steamer Danube is due from Skagway.

Steamer Umatilla is due this morning from San Francisco and the steamer Walla Walla will sail for that port from the outer wharf at 8 o'clock to-night. The Walla Walla will have the following passengers from this port: Jas. McElmoy, C. B. Jameson, Mrs. E. L. Martin, Mrs. F. L. Lord, T. W. de Laren, N. M. Clark and wife, and Mrs. J. H. Church.

Steamer Queen City will sail for the West Coast, going to Ahousett and way ports, to-night. She will have a small passenger list, but a good cargo, including lumber for the new store to be built at Ucluelet by C. C. Binns and J. Armstrong, a venture made as a direct result of the working of the Wreck Bay placers. On her down trip the steamer will bring 150 or 200 tons of ore for the Tacoma smelter from the Monitor mines.

Steamer City of Seattle arrived on the Sound last night from Skagway.

Tug Lorne went over to Port Angeles yesterday afternoon to tow the German bark Antuco to Hastings.

A heavy southeaster prevailed yesterday afternoon, the storm signals being up since noon. Steamers Schome and Garland however, came in yesterday afternoon on time, despite the storm.

### MARINE NEWS.

Port Townsend—Arrived, March 7, Br bk Collingrove, from Shanghai. Passed in, March 8, sh S. D. Carleton, from Honolulu; Ger sh Roland, from Honolulu.

Honolulu—Arrived, Feb. 22, sh C. F. Sargent. Arrived, Feb. 23, bk Topgallant, from Manila. Sailed, Feb. 21, str Ventura, for Sydney. Sailed, Feb. 23, bk B. P. Cheney, for Tacoma; Feb. 28, sh James Drummond, for Port Townsend.

Kahului—Sailed, Feb. 20, schr Honolpu, for Puget Sound; shr Robert Rhind, for Puget Sound.

Kaanapali—Arrived, bk Highland Light, from Tacoma.

Nanaimo—Sailed, March 7, str Mineola, for Port Lost Angeles.

San Francisco—Arrived, March 7, str State of California, from Victoria; str San Jose, for NaUnaimo.

Shanghai—Sailed, Norman Isle, for Portland, Ore.

Seattle—Sailed, March 7, str Excelsior, for Valdes; str Alki, for Skagway.

San Francisco—Sailed, March 7, Br str Wellington, for Chemainus; March 8, sc Duxbury, for Cook's Inlet via Orca.

Falmouth—Arrived, March 4, Br sh Glenard, from Tacoma.


Do Not Trifle

with danger—and remember every cough or cold means danger.

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure**

will cure your cough or cold at once. It will heal and strengthen your lungs. It is a safeguard for you always. Take it at the first indication of a cough or cold.

REV. MR. PATTON of Toronto writes: "I used two bottles of SHILOH and take pleasure in recommending it. There is nothing like it for cough, throat and lung trouble.

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d, and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.**

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.


# Chats With Legislators

## Kamloops and Its Great Natural Resources, Mineral, Agricultural and Timber.

## F. J. Fulton M. P. P. Would Like the District to be Thoroughly Explored.

The Kamloops district—or at least a great portion of it—is known to few outside of a little circle of prospectors and explorers, who have invaded its fastnesses and grasped the secrets which Nature had so jealously preserved during the centuries. These pioneers are all quietly enthusiastic about the district's vast resources, and they dream of a day when the world will see with their eyes, and the army of capital and industry will invade the long-neglected territory, and make the mountains echo with the din of well-directed labor. Mr. F. J. Fulton, M. P. P. for the district, is one of the men who believes implicitly in the great capabilities of Kamloops, and regards its successful future as a mining, agricultural and lumbering country as a consummation that is as sure as as certain as sunshine after rain.

Farming has proved a lucrative business wherever it has been seriously undertaken in the district, and only the fringe of the rich agricultural lands has been touched. In the North Thompson valley there are between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of excellent farming land, that has never yet felt the plow, capable of producing wheat that would equal in quality the best grown in the province, and which, if put under tribute, would do away with the necessity of importing flour. The timber preserves of the district are also very extensive and practically untouched, affording opportunity for the establishment of a big industry.

The mineral resources, both quartz and placer, are unsurpassed by any other portion of the province, and promise to develop into great importance in the future. Much development work and prospecting is being done, and in nearly every instance the claims are showing encouraging indications. Some of the properties will soon begin sacking regularly to the smelters, and it is expected that the results will awaken interest in the district and give an impetus to the mining industry. About 40 miles on the North Thompson has been leased to hydraulic mining companies, and many of the lessees are preparing for an active season's work. One dredge has been built and another is in course of construction. The Glen iron mine, near the town of Kamloops, continues to make regular shipments to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, where the ore is used for fluxing purposes.

Mr. Fulton is urging upon the government the desirability of securing detailed and reliable information regarding the resources of Kamloops, and to that end suggests an exploratory survey by competent officials of the department of mines. The knowledge of the North Thompson river country now in possession of the department is fragmentary, the result of individual exploration by adventurous prospectors, and the fact that one and all agree that the country is wonderfully rich, would be the best argument as to the necessity for a systematic and detailed examination.

Like a majority of other districts, Kamloops is in need of roads, trails and bridges to permit the exploitation of its resources. If all the members, outside those representing city constituencies, were asked what was the greatest need of their constituents, the answer would be "Roads"; and if they were asked what next, they would cry, with one voice, "More roads." Railways, wagon roads and pack trails are wanted everywhere, and the man who can solve the problem of providing them will win everlasting fame.

Mr. Fulton will propose an amendment to the Mining Act during the session, to provide that where the owner of a claim does development work on his property in any year, exceeding the $200 worth which the law requires, the surplus shall be credited to him. For instance, if a man expends $1,000 in work on his claim in one year, he should not be compelled to go back the next and do $200 worth, but should get credit at once for having performed five years' assessment work.


There are a great many people that cannot take cod liver oil, either pure or in the form of emulsion. To all such we recommend a teaspoonful of Gray's Syrup to a dessert-spoonful of oil or emulsion; it makes the oil palatable, and proves a very efficient remedy for all lung affections.


### PERSONAL.

C. D. Maughan, Toronto, arrived in the city last evening and is registered at the Driard.

E. J. Coyle, district passenger agent, and Frank W. Peters, district freight agent of the C. P. R., have been spending a day or so in the city.

A. Hope Crawford of Toronto, chief stenographer of the Law Courts of Ontario, is in the city, a guest of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Herd, Johnson street.

J. H. Smith, prominently identified with local baseball and formerly clerk at the Driard hotel, will leave for White Horse on the next trip of the steamer City of Seattle.

Miss Meggalt, head milliner at the Westside, has returned from New York and other cities, where she went to purchase the firm's spring millinery. She awaited in New York the coming of the Paris novelties. An assistant milliner came west with Miss Meggalt.

R. C. Clute, C. Foley, members of the Dominion Government Mongolian commission, and F. J. Deane, secretary of the commission, arrived from the Mainland last evening, and are staying at the Driard. Mr. D. J. Munn, the third commissioner, arrived a day or so ago.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### NO INCREASE OF POWER.

Sir,—There seems to be an impression that the proposed amendments to the school law give some increase of power to the trustees. This is not true as far as their relations to the city council are concerned. Sections 37 and 38 are the two that deal with the relations of the Board, and the council, and the amendments proposed do not alter those relations as they have existed in the past one iota. They consist of purely verbal changes, designed to remove ambiguity and vagueness in the original sections, but in no single respect do they contemplate in the slightest degree any deviation from the practice that has prevailed in the past. If any one has any doubt about this let him take a copy of the bill and compare it word for word with the original, and his doubts will be removed.

SEE FOR YOURSELF.

# Revelstoke's Requirements

## Influential Delegation Ask Aid for Hospital and Steamer on the Columbia.

## Further Amendments to Placer Mining Act — Agricultural Committee Organized.

The office of the chief commissioner of Lands and Works was the rallying point for at least one delegation yesterday, while many individual seekers for government assistance hung about the doors, or stormed the ante-chamber. Major Kirkpatrick, of Revelstoke, accompanied by Messrs G. S. McCarter, H. J. Bourne, C. Lindemack and F. McCarter, were introduced to Hon. Mr. Wells and other members of the executive by Mr. Thomas Taylor, M.P.P. for Revelstoke. The delegates explained in detail the object of their visit, which was twofold. First, they wanted aid to establish a hospital at Revelstoke; secondly, better transportation facilities into the Big Bend country.

The arguments advanced in favor of the hospital scheme impressed the members of the cabinet, the necessity for such an institution at such an important railway point as Revelstoke, being freely admitted, and the delegates were given to infer that all possible would be done to meet their desire.

The need of better means of communication with points on the Columbia river was also very fully discussed from all points of view. It was conceded by the delegates that the construction of a first class wagon road would be a costly undertaking, and they were desirous that the government should subsidize a steamer which would run 50 miles up the river from Revelstoke to Cairn's creek, and give access to a territory which is now almost inaccessible. They thought if this were done the results would quickly demonstrate the absolute necessity of a wagon road, if not a railway, into the rich mining and agricultural area "up river." The eloquence of the delegates and the force of their arguments were unanswerable except by way of acquiescence. The government, convinced of the reasonableness of their request, intimated that it would be prepared to subsidize a steamboat on conditions to be formulated later on.

The Kamloops delegation, in the interest of a sanitarium, will meet the government by appointment on Monday.

The mining committee met again yesterday and further considered the Placer Mining Act. In addition to the amendments already noted in the Colonist, Mr. Stables, Cassiar, will propose the following, when the bill comes up for second reading:

"No free miner or joint stock company shall be entitled to a lease for any ground within 1,000 feet on either side of any known gold-bearing creek for at least three years after discovery of placer gold has been made on said creek, provided that the gold is found in sufficient quantity to pay the placer miner."

It was also decided to recommend the issue of crown grants instead of leases in certain cases.

There is a full order paper for Monday. The second reading in committee of the whole, of the placer mining bill, and the second reading of the public school bill, are likely to create a good deal of discussion.

The standing committee on agriculture met and organized, the officers being: W. H. Hayward, Esquimalt, chairman, and C. Munro, Chilliwack, secretary. The first business meeting will be held on Monday, when Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the highway traffic regulation act, intended to regulate the width of tires, will be considered.

The private bills committee will meet at 10 a. m. sharp, and will proceed with business in theorder in which the bills appear on the order paper. Interested parties will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

### THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

From Engineering.

The proximate completion of the Simplon Tunnel which should be effected early in 1904, has excited great interest in France. The opening of the St. Gothard line in 1881 seriously affected the receipts of certain of the French railways, since it gave a more direct, easier, and shorter route into Italy from North-Western Europe than did the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The German lines were the principal gainers by this diversion of traffic, and a careful study of the best means of taking advantage of the new situation has been made by the Chambre de Commerce at Geneva. As matters stand, the best route from London to Milan altogether avoids Paris, the course followed being through Rheims and Basle and Lucerne, and thence along the north and west of the lake to the St. Gothard, the southern end of which opens into a valley, leading almost due south to Milan. The maximum elevation attained is 3,785 feet, and there are nearly 50 miles of gradients of 1 in 40 to 1 in 37. In the case of the Simplon, the tunnel itself lies some 30 miles further west than the St. Gothard, and by constructing a short length of line from Gravellona to Arona, the southern approach to Milan will be practically as direct as that from its rival. The northern end of the tunnel at Brigue is only 2,253 feet about sea level; whilst the southtrn portal is at an elevation of 2,080 feet. The heaviest gradients are only 1 in 80. The approach from Western Europe will lie along either the northern or southern shore of Lake Geneva; but the existing routes are over crests much higher than the culminating point of the tunnel. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company have suggested two lines of approach. The most direct of these is through Pontarlier to Lausanne, or to the same point ovtr a new line from Frasne to Vallorbes, and thence to Lausanne. From this town existing lines run to Brigue, where the northern portal of the Simplon is situated. The objections to this route lie in the high level of the line near Vallorbes, where the existing line attains an elevation of 3,326 feet, and even if the suggested Frasne deviation were made, the culminating point would be at a yevel of 2,937 feet. As an alternative route through an easier country, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company suggest the construction of a new line from St. Amour to Bellegards, and thence over existing lines along the southern shore of Lake Geneva to St. Maurice, where begins the railyaw up to the Rhone Valley to Brigue. Though this line avoids the high passes met with on the Lausanne route, it is much longer, and would shorten the ristance between Milan and Paris via Mont Cenis by 15 miles only. The plan advocated by the Geneva Chamber of Commerce is of a much more radical character than either of the foregoing, and whilst involving very heavy work gives a short and easy access to the existing railway at Geneva. Lines already opened, or in the course of construction, will be utilized from Paris to Dijon, and thence to Lons-le-Saunier. From that point it is suggested that a new line should be constructed to Geneva, passing through St. Claude. This line will be almost straight and only 45 miles long. In this distance, however, e there will b two principal tunnels 7 miles and 9½ miles long respectively, two others about 7-10 mile and 4 miles each, and seven shorter tunnels. Of the two principal tunnels the shorter will connect the valley of the Ain at Meussia with that of the Blene at Valfin; whilst the other, commencing near St. Claure, will terminate at Crozet, about 12½ miles north of Geneva. This tunnel will pass under the river Valserine. Fairly easy gradients, not exceeding 1 in 100, will be possible throught, and the highest point of the new line will be at an elevation of 1,834 feet only. Theestimated cost is put at 4¾ millions sterling.

### EARLY RISING.

"May God's blessing light on him who first invented sleep. It covers a man like a cloak. It is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirst, cold for the hot, hot for the cold. DON QUIXOTE, part II.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I
And bless also, that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself, nor try
To make it as the lucky fellow might—
A close monoply by a patent right!
Yes, "bless the man who first invented sleep;"
(I can't avoid the iteration.)
But blast the man with curses loud and deep,
What'er the rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went around advising
The artificial cut-off—Early Rising.
"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed,"
Observed some solemn, sentimental owl;
Maxims like this are very cheaply said;
But, ere you make yourself a fool or fowl,
Pray, just inquire about his rise and fall,
And whether larks have any bed at all.
The Time for honest folks to be abed.
Is in the morning if I reason right;
And he who cannot keep his precious head
Upon his pillow till its fairly light
And so enjoy his forty morning winks
Is up to Kanavery, or else—drinks.
Thomson, whom sung about the seasons, said
It was a glorious thing to rise in season
But he said it—lying in his bed,
At 10 a. m.—the very reason
He wrote so charmingly, the simple fact is,
His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.
Tis doubtless well to be sometimes awake—
Awake to duty, and awake to truth—
But, when alas! a nice review we take—
Of our best deeds and day we find in sooth,
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep
Are those we passed in childhood, or in sleep.
Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile
For the soft visions of the gentle night;
And free at last, from mortal care or guile,
To live as only in the angels sight
In sleep's sweet realm so calmly shut in
Where at the worst, we only dream of sin.
So let us sleep, and give the maker praise.
I like the lad who, when his father thought
To cut his morning nap by hackneyed phrase
Of vagrant worm by early songster caught,
Cried, "served him right; tis not at all surprising
The worm was punished, sir, for early rising."

By John G. Saxe, in Argonaut.

### NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

The town of Deadville long ago had prospects that wuz great;
We built it in the very best location in the state;
An' nateral advantages wuz scattered 'roun' so thick
It couldn't help but get to be a city mighty quick,
A railroad line wuz boun' to come right through the heart o' town,
There wan't another right o' way fur forty miles aroun';
An' so we all just settled down expectantly to wait
Fur them there big advantages to make our village great.
Them nateral advantages, uv course, they stayed right there,
You couldn't uv surpassed 'em in the state or anywhere,
An' so we sat an' waited roun' to see the city grow,
But somehow population seemed to come uncommon slow.
The railroad passed our right o' way and tunnelled through a hill,
An' built ten bridges jus' to reach the town o' Upstartville;
They had some fellers over there that had a lot of gall,
But nateral advantages, they hadn't none at all,
An' we jus' kep surveyin' fur to get more city room,
Them nateral advantages wuz sure to make the boom.
We'd look 'em over now an' then an' feel a swellin' pride
To think they wuzn't ekalled in that country far or wide.
It wan't no use to hustle, fur the time wuz boun' to come
When nateral advantages would make old Deadville hum.
An' purty soon they built ten stores, a feed an' flour mill,
An' got another railroad in the town o' Upstartville.
Them nateral advantages is layin' roun' there still,
But Deadville is a soobarb uv the town of Upstartville.
That didn't have a nateral advantage to begin,
But jus' kep on growin' till it took ole Deadville's in.
We been a waitin' paitiently fur nigh on forty year
Fur Deadville's boom that couldn't fail to miss us, to appear,
An' if you think a gettin' rich, you better write it down
That nateral advantages is sure to kill a town.

# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, - - - Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $6 00 |
| Six Months | 3 00 |

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $1 50 |
| Six Months | 75 |
| Three Months | 40 |

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the Night Editor.


## ADVERTISING THE ISLAND.

The Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette, of London, says:

The Daily Colonist, of Victoria British Columbia, has published a substantial souvenir number describing the resources of Vancouver Island at the end of the 19th century, and the possibilities of their exploitation and development. It contains lengthy illustrated articles on every industry, and those dealing with the island's metalliferous wealth we find to be very interesting and instructive reading. The souvenir may be obtained of Messrs. C. J. Walker's Canadian Press Agency, 24 Coleman street, E.C.

If it were not that the heading of the paragraph reads "The Mineral and Other Resources of Vancouver," this notice would give unalloyed satisfaction. The omission of the word "Island" is not unnatural. When one writes of Madagascar or Sicily, he does not say Madagascar Island or Sicily Island, and there would be no necessity in our case for using the word if it were not that some distinction must be made between the city on the Mainland and the great Island. The confusion of names is to be regretted, and is likely to prove more serious as the city and the island advance in wealth and importance. Very many people think that Vancouver is on Vancouver Island. Not long ago a Toronto business man, coming to the Coast, said, as the train was crossing the bridge at the Pitt Meadows, "I suppose we are going over to Vancouver Island." He had just been told that the train would soon reach Vancouver, and not unnaturally supposed that it would have to get on the Island first.

The lesson of this is that we must be careful to make all matter advertising this city and Island so distinctive in its character that this common error can be guarded against. The London paper in the quoted extract referred to the Island, and so the omission in the headline really did no harm. No one on reading the Colonist Souvenir number could possible fall into a mistake, for distinctiveness for the Island is a feature of that issue. Care must be taken to ear-mark all Victoria and Vancouver Island advertising matter in the same way, and this not through any ill-feeling towards the city of Vancouver, but simply that we may ourselves enjoy the advantage of our own energy.

The quotation reprinted above shows the very great advantage of using, when advertising, something that will command attention. In the Colonist Souvenir Edition about 230 columns were devoted to Victoria and Vancouver Island, setting forth by written description and the reproduction of photographs the salient facts regarding a portion of the Empire, of which a very great majority of people, even in Canada, scarcely know anything at all. The beauty and the interest of the illustrations gave an educational value to the issue, which is not easily over-estimated. Descriptions may be overdrawn, but pictures tell their own story and must be believed. Doubtless this is one reason why this number has received such favorable comment from so many quarters.

## GRAVEL AND CLAY.

A correspondent asks for some information about the Glacial Period. He says that he hears a great deal said of glacial action in connection with mining, and he would like to know more about it. It is not to be taken as a settled fact that there ever was a glacial period, in the sense in which the expression is popularly understood, that is, as a time when the northern hemisphere was covered by a vast ice-sheet similar to those found in the mountains. From certain phenomena, which have not yet been otherwise explained, geologists have reached the conclusion that there may have been such a period in the history of the world, but there are many facts not in keeping with this hypothesis. All the features of the deposits of gravel and clay, which are assigned by geology in a general way to glacial action, are not reproduced in the case of existing glaciers, so that while some of the geological conditions commonly called glacial, may have been caused by slow-moving continental ice-sheets; some of them may have been due to other causes. An ingenious theory was advanced by the late Ignatius Donnelly, who wrote a book to prove from geology and tradition that the presence of gravel and clay was due to a collision between the earth and a comet. While this has received no scientific sanction, it may be mentioned that reputable authorities are disposed to think that diamonds are of extra-terrestrial origin, and as they occur in blue clay, it would seem as if the clay must have been deposited upon the earth at the same time as they were. But as yet all this is in the domain of speculation.

The Northwest Coast presents some interesting points in connection with gravel and clay deposits. Beneath scores of feet of gravel numerous pieces of wood have been found. These speedily harden into a stone-like substance, when exposed to the air. Their presence under such a vast superimposed mass demonstrates one of two things, namely, that they were there before the gravel came, or they were thrown there with the gravel. So, too, in clay deposits, pieces of wood, and in some cases logs of considerable size, are found deeply imbedded in clay. It is difficult to imagine any slow process of piling up clay by glacial action, which would result in logs being piled up at all angles to the horizontal. Again, if clay and gravel were deposited by glacial action extending over hundreds of years, the stratification would be horizontal and level; but it is often quite the reverse. There is a deposit of blue clay resting upon sand found in New Brunswick. Within a distance of a mile, the top of the clay stratum is found at varying distances from the surface itself to thirty feet and more below, and the bottom of the clay, that is the top of the underlying sand stratum, at from a few feet to over three hundred. Cedar logs have been found deeply imbedded in this clay. It may be that such conditions would result from glacial action, but if so, our modern glaciers have lost the trick, for they are not doing such things.

Speaking in a general way, the Glacial Period may be said to be that time in the history of the world when frost was at its maximum potency. It is open to doubt if the northern half of this Continent was ever covered by a sheet of ice, as Greenland is now covered, and it is also very questionable if there are now taking place beneath the great Greenland ice field the phenomena which are ordinarily called glacial. Much of what is called "glacial" may simply be the result of frost action in comparatively recent years.

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China is not yet ready to be embraced by the Muscovite bear. This is just as well, for such an embrace would mean death.

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It is settled, as far as the Supreme Court of British Columbia can settle anything, that a naturalized native of Japan possesses the same right of franchise as any other British subject. There never seemed to be any good reason for thinking the contrary. When a man becomes a British subject, he is a British subject, and one British subject has the same rights as another. If we do not wish natives of Japan to become British subjects, we must change the naturalization laws.

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The views of the Mayor in regard to the purchase of sewer pipe from the local manufacturers are wholly in accord with the principle for which the Colonist has constantly contended. The local establishment pays out in wages and salaries over $1,000 a month, exclusively to white men, and makes other large cash disbursements here. Surely it would not be wise to give a concern the go-by simply on the supposition that a few dollars may be saved. When Seattle sends to Victoria for sewer pipe, it will be time to reciprocate.

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The Cumberland relief committee have decided not to allow any of the relief fund to be used to aid the Japanese and Chinese sufferers by the colliery accident. We think this is wrong. It is said that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and in the presence of such a calamity as that at Cumberland, it is unseemly to ask the color of a man's skin or the place of his birth. Moreover, when any call is made upon the public of this city for assistance of a financial nature for any worthy object, the Oriental element of the population is prompt to respond. We think it is the desire of the contributors to the Colonist Fund that the money shall be used impartially for the relief of distress, without any distinction of nationality.

## THE HONOR OF OVERCOMING.

A king sent two generals against the enemy. Both were brave men; both had strong armies at their backs. The first general met the enemy in the open, the latter's forces being far inferior to his own. He fought a short fight and won, and returned triumphant to his king. The second general led his army many days and nights before he caught sight or sound of the foe. He was marching through a valley guarded by high hills, when the enemy opened fire upon him from under cover of thick growth on either side. He returned the fire blindly at first, not knowing the whereabouts of the hidden foe. Two days and nights he fought recklessly and fearlessly. His men fell thick about him; friends dear to him died at his side. Again and again the enemy sent envoys with a flag of truce to demand surrender. Again and again the envoys returned with the reply, "As long as there is a man left we shall fight." At last, gathering the remnant of his army together, he made a fierce attack, and at that late hour, with only a handful of men left, though all of them were strong with the courage of despair, he fought and won, and, broken in strength, but gladly triumphant, he, too, returned to his king.

There are two distinct forms of character among men and women. Though every individual is individual in disposition and temperament, the individuality is merely a modification of or a slight deviation from the two forms. "To those who do good against their inclination," say the stoics, "we give our deepest admiration. To those who do good because of inclination we give our love." To either of these two classes every man and woman must belong.

There are some people who apparently have no difficulty whatever in overcoming temptation. We meet such men and women every day. They seem to be on a plane a little above the rest of mankind. They look down, perhaps not loftily, but very gently and kindly, on the sins that appeal to and overcome others. They may even try, as many of them do, to help others up; but just because they are different, and are on another plane, they cannot understand or sympathize. They may give a very kindly, tolerant pity, but no man with a spark of spirit wants pity; and, impatient of them altogether, the others decline their help and prefer to live their lives in their own way.

The men and women whom temptations meet and baffle at every turn, the men and women who sin because it is second nature to them, the men and women who love where they should hate and hate where they should love—these are the others—the men and women whom jealousy drives to foolishness, whom lust of gain drives to deceitfulness, whom envy drives to sin, whom the passions pull and tear and drag to crime—these are the others.

It seems to be that fate has decreed it so, that as some men are born rich and never know want, while others only breathe to suffer, so some are born with no passions to cope with, while others must struggle against fierce temptations from babyhood to manhood, from manhood to the grave.

Buddha in his gospel tells us "Where there is much suffering, there will be much bliss, if you but open your eyes to see it." The rich man cannot know the joy that a gratified want long felt can bring. "With what pleasure can a man eat when he has not known hunger?" So only the much tried and tempted know the glad worth of a sin overcome.

God never puts a man in a position where there is nothing left him but to despair. There is a loophole somewhere through which the light will come, if he but look long enough to find it. "A man has fallen in a bed of dark unwholesomeness, and the dead underbrush shuts him in. If he will but rise and push the covering aside, he will see, close beside him, a pond covered with lotus flowers."

Some day, sooner or later, all at once or by degrees, every man wakes to the consciousness of God within him, and then he knows the blackness, the foulness of his sin, for he sees it by contrast with that which is all-pure. It is, then, when instinctively we know God, that He is speaking to us and showing us the way to the light beyond the shadow. The harder the task He sets us, the longer and more difficult the study, the deeper the joy of accomplishing.

Like the two generals whom the king sent to meet, the one an inferior foe, the other a vastly superior one, so are the two men whom God places in the world—the one passionless, the other a slave to temptation. To the first, brave and steady-willed, who lives a life of purity and worthiness, to die as he has lived, be all honor. To the other who, brave too, must struggle only to fall, to rise again and struggle again, to faint under fierce self-sacrifice, to rally and battle with the mighty foes of his passions, to sweep temptation aside with hands that long to grasp and hold it, to overcome at last, only when he is worn and broken, and perhaps old—to him be all honor and the greater glory. "On stepping stones of his dead self" he has mounted, every conquered passion a step in the stair that leads to Truth, which is God.

N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN.

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If you have been suffering with influenza, cold in the head, and feeling miserable, try Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum; there is nothing like it. *

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## TAXATION.

### Result of the Commission Appointed in Colorado.

From Montreal Witness.

Two years ago the legislature of Colorado appointed a commission to investigate the subject of taxation and its various forms in different countries. The report, recently presented, contains a large amount of instructive and interesting matter concerning a much misunderstood subject. The chairman of the commission, Senator James W. Bucklin, who wrote the report, travelled all over Australia and New Zealand, where novel systems of taxation are on trial, and studied their effects in operation. He also travelled in Europe, observing the modes of taxation in different nations, and visited all the states with the same purpose. The facts he has thus collected and the conclusions he bases on them are, therefore, worthy of careful attention. With regard to his facts, it must be admitted that he has clearly revealed injustice and inequalities in most of the systems in vogue in America and Europe. He found them unscientific, chaotic, indiscriminate, grossly inadequate to secure what should be the prime object of taxation, an equitable distribution of the burden on all persons according to their means. He discovered moreover, that no tax on personal property has ever been, or ever can be made equitable in operation or

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One Cup a day
Will enable man, Woman or Child to resist disease.

One Cup a day
Will restore the Invalid to more than original Health and Strength.

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successful as a fiscal measure. He believes that there is a scientific and equitable system of taxation, but to understand it people will have to get rid of erroneous notions inherited from the times when the nobility, the church, the courtier and other favored classes and persons obtained rights of exemption, some of which were transferred to America and still exist in forms more or less incompatible with democratic institutions. In the Australasian colonies Mr. Bucklin obtained statistics and information from the highest authority which lead to two results of the greatest importance. One is that the imposition of the land value tax has invariably been followed by improved economical conditions, which stimulated building operations and improvements, particularly home building, increased immigration, checked harmful land speculation and abated financial panics. The other and most significant fact is that in no colony which has given the system even an approximately adequate trial is there any indication of a sentiment in favor of a return to the old system of property taxation. This attitude of the popular mind is all the more confirmatory of the success of the system when it is remembered that the communities where it was adopted were divided into almost equal and bitterly hostile parties for and against it, when it was proposed. As none of the disasters confidently predicted as sure to follow its adoption ever occured but on the contrary, in adition to the benefits already noted agriculture was stimulated and the area of waste and unused land vastly decreased, it may be considered permanently established. As a result of the report, the legislature of Colorado has considered constitutional amendments providing for the adoption of the system of land value taxation in that state. Should the amendments carry, Colorado will be the first state in the union to try the experiment, and, as it is a new, sparsely-settled state the system will have a simpler trial there than it could get in older and more densely populated states, where conditions are more complicated.

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## THROUGH OTHER EYES.

### The Englishwoman As Seen By a Young East Indian.

From Universal Magazine.

Itis often a great trial to a young man fresh from India who is thrown into English society to know how to behave. You visit a friend. You rise and the door is opened by a young maid-servant, who invites you to enter, and closes the door as soon as you have entered. You follow the servant into the drawing-room where your friend soon meets and greets you. After some conversation, your friend brings in his mother and introduces her to you. The mother is very pleased to make your acquaintance, and asks you to sit in a chair near hers. But you hesitate. Is that the proper thing to do? In India no mother of no friend of yours asks you to do the same. If at all, you stood at a respectful distance and answered the mother's questions. But here it is so different. You obey with hesitation, and sit in the chair rather awkwardly, both of your legs thrust as far beneath your chair as posible—of course as a mark of respect to your friend's mother—and yourself only answering the mother's questions in monosyllables. The mother wonders what is the matter with you; why you are so shy, and why you appear so dull. Are all Indians like this—so dull? Of course, she cannot devine the nature of things which perplex you. She does not understand; you are only trying to be on your best behavior—in fact, to pass for a very good boy. For a moment your perplexities increase. Your friend's mother has dropped her handkerchief. She is not aware of it. But you have seen it drop. What are you to do? Are you to pick it up and give it to her? Is that the proper thing to do? At home you dare not do it. But it is so different here, and, at last, you make up your mind to pick up the handkerchief; and you do it so awkwardly that your friend's mother, while accepting it with thanks, looks at your face to see why you blush. The kindness of your friend increases your perplexities stil. He and his mother desire you to stay for dinner. You don't know what to say in reply. Yes or no. At home on a visit to a friend you always say "No." The question often is meaningless. Your friend generally does not expect you to accept the invitation and the invitation is often made without making provision for you. You are generally expected to say "No," and you say "No." But it is not so in England. And, with some hesitation you interpose a word which may be interpreted as "Yes" or "No," but which your good friend understands as signifying assent. In the meantime other members of the household are ushered into the room, and to each of them you are introduced, and among the number to your friend's sister, whose eagerness to shake hands with you sends a thrill through your whole frame. Fancy your frienr's sister being introduced at home in India! Can anwthing be more atrocious? But such is the custom in England. And then the time for dinner arrives. And, as the chief guest of the evening, you are asked to lead the lady of the house, your friend's mother to the dining-room. You are more perplexed than ever. The idea of giving your arm to a lady whom you respect as your own mother! You never touched your own mother—at least not after you became a man. And how could you now touch your friend's mother?

The more you move in the company of English women, the more you are convinced that it is possible for you to admire the intellectual culture of your friend's sister, or even her personal charms, without harboring any unholy thought in your breast. Society as constituted in India does not recognise this distinction; in fact people who have no higher forms of life think it imposible ti separate the two. Woman has no individual existence in India. To quote the oft-quoted verse from Manu, "Her father maintains her in childhood, her husband maintains her in youth and her sons maintain her in her old age." She seldom maintains herself. She is always the ivy and her husband the oak. It is different here. She is a recognized factor in English soslety. There is no society in England without her, whereas in IadnI ooAPn. ñ ¼H'n-ooa ETAOIL India society knows her not. In London she is a familiar figure everywhere; she is at the shop-window, she is at the restaurant, she appears on the platform, she is conected with the Press, she writes books, she talks politics, she has her own clubs and her own "Societies." Her individuality is asserted in a thousand directions, so much so that one woman out of every ten earns her own living.

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Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

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Johnnie—Paw, what is a sinecure?

Parent—A sinecure, my son, is a job where a fellow gets a big salary for working overtime at nothing.—Columbus, O., State Journal.

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Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupations gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billiousness. One is a dose. Try them.

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## SENATE ADJOURNS.

### Members of United States Upper House Close Their Labors.

Washington, March 9.—After proceedings lasting only six days, the extraordinary session of the senate was declared adjourned sine die at 10:55 p. m. to-day. During the session no business except that of an executive character was transacted. The session was called by the President in order that the senate might have an opportunity to confirm appointments made at the beginning of the new administration. That business accomplished, there was nothing further for the senate to do. At the opening of to-day's session by the president pro tem., Senator Frye of Maine was inducted into office, the oath being administered by Vice-President Roosevelt. Hon. John H. Mitchell, the recently elected senator from Oregon, was presented by his colleague, Senator Simon, and took the oath of office. He was given a cordial reception by his colleagues on the floor and by his friends in the galleries, who greeted his appearance with hearty applause. The President conveyed to the senators his cordial wishes for their welfare and his hopes that they might have a happy return to their homes. Without ceremony, the session was then declared at an end.

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## Cattle Ranch For Sale.

This cattle ranche, situate 25 miles from Clinton, must be sold at once to wind up the Valenzuelt Estate.

It is on the cross road from the main trunk road (at 59 Mile Post) to Empire Valley, Dog Creek and Gang Ranche. The only stopping place on the cross road and well known as such.

The property consists of 320 acres Crown Grant and 320 acres pre-emption, with good house (furnished) and buildings. Forge Dairy and equipment. Adjacent country very suitable for grazing purposes.

Three large meadows all fenced. Good water supply, which can be regulated in wet or dry seasons. Few cattle and horses

Terms:—Cheap for Cash. Tenders to be made in writing before 1st April, to the undersigned, who will furnish full particulars.

J. E. N. SMITH,
Clinton, B. C. Executor.
CREASE & CREASE, Solicitors, 17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

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LADIES WHITEWEAR

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DRUNKENNESS can be cured

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill

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# SPENCER'S

# MILLINERY OPENING

## Tuesday Mar. 12

We shall show over 200 pattern hats from French, English and American leaders of fashion, besides 300, the creation of our own designers.

We think the display will far exceed that of any previous season.

## Special Purchase of White Pillow Cases For Sale Monday

At 8 o'clock.

892 white cotton pillow cases, hemmed ready for use, various widths, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches, all full length, in two qualities, fine make and extra heavy; usual prices of these pillow cottons not made up are from 20c to 30c a yard. Sale price of pillow cases, ready for use.....$2.00 per dozen

Special of Brass and Brass and Iron bedsteads..$5.75 to $50
Fully one-third less than usual prices.

See Windows

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Lake of the Woods Milling Co.
Best in the World. Quality Always the Same.


## ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 40. IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19, 1900.

NORTH BOUND—Trains leave Victoria for Wellington and intermediate stations at 9:00 a.m., Daily, Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS—On sale to and from all points. Good Saturday and Sunday.

THROUGH TICKETS ON SALE TO ALBERNI—Stage leaves Nanaimo every Tuesday and Friday, returning leaves Alberni every Monday and Thursday.

MOUNT SICKER STAGE LINE FROM WESTHOLM—Stage leaves Westholm Dal'y except Sunday.

For rates and all information apply at Company's offices.

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# Violet Ammonia ....

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**25c per Bottle**

## Cyrus H. Bowes,

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98 Government Street, near Yates Stree. Open All the Time.



# Palace Of The King

This is the title of Marion Crawford's recent book, a love tale of old Madrid. Mr. Crawford has apparently tired of his Italian studies and has chosen a new field of investigation. The book is a strong side light on Spanish character. It is freely illustrated. The price is 75c. in paper edition. Any recommendation on our part to the many admirers of this popular writer among the members of our Lending Library is superfluous; if you are not yet a member, the simple purchase of this book from us will entitle you to become one. We are constantly receiving new books, and can promise you a good service.

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# The Chance of a Life Time

A pretty, well built cottage residence, brick foundations, outbuildings; and over three-quarters of an acre of A.1. land, including an orchard, all well drained and fenced, and within a few minutes walk of car line.

ALL FOR $3,150.

Within a few miles of the city—About 60 acres, of which 20 acres are good swamp, easily drained; and with a creek running through it, which never dries.

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## LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside. *

Try the new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea. *

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside.*

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's. *

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**FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—Try The Colonist "Want Column," 1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue.**

Use ADELINA PATTI Cream for the complexion. Pompadour Rolls, Switches, etc., in great variety, at C. Kosche's Hair Store, 55 Douglas St. *

**The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. ***

Special value in Blankets at Weiler's. Six bales and four cases just opened, direct from the best blanket mill in Canada. No jobber's profit to pay when buying from us; we purchase direct from the mills. *

**For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes. ***

**LOST OR FOUND one cent per word, each insertion—The Daily Colonist.**

You can lunch sumptuously at The Victoria Cafe for 25c, and dine luxuriously for the same. It will not cost much to try. *

A carload of Extension Tables just received at Weiler's, via C. P. R. and E. & N. Railroad. Our assortment is now complete—square and round shape, 6 to 12 feet, $7 to $75. *

Lawn Mowers, Spades, Spading Forks, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, Garden Shears, Trowels and many other goods suitable for garden use; also Corporation Fiddles, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

**Steamer Rosalie sails at 7.30 p.m. daily except Saturday for Seattle.**

Another elegant line of Go-Carts, comprising some of the Dann Adjustable, which are the most popular and useful made, at Weiler's. *

**Fresh oysters daily; per gallon $3; quart, 75c. Apply New England Hotel. ***

A nice range of medium priced Parlor Tables in Elm and Oak, $2.50 to $8, just opened this week at Weiler's. *

A meeting of persons interested in forming a Poultry Association will be held in Committee Rooms, City Hall, on Tuesday, March 19, at 8 p.m. *

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Hondi Ceylon Tea is so fragrant. *

# An Index of Dress.

A very good index of good dressing is the man's hat. Walking or driving, it is much in evidence. No man wants to wave a shabby, ungraceful hat in the air, nor keep such a hat on his head.

Our hats are the ones, moderate in price, yet possessing elegance in every outline. They are favorites.

## SEA & GOWEN

**Men's Furnishers.**

I. O. O. F. Block. 89 Douglas Street.


**AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.**

The members of L. O. L. No. 1,426 are having a social on Monday evening, March 11, in Sir William Wallace Hall. All members of the association and their friends are cordially invited.

Chimney Fire.—The fire department was called out yesterday for a chimney fire at a residence on Superior street. It was quickly extinguished.

Council of Women.—A meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held in the city hall to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Presentation.—On Friday evening the members of No. 4 company, Boys' Brigade presented their drill master, Sergt-Maj. Tennant, R.E., with a silver-headed cane, suitably engraved, and an address.

Fort Manning.—The parade of Nos. 5 and 6 companies on Monday night will be taken over by Col. Gregory for fort manning drill. A full parade is specially requested.

Merchants Benefit.—All the transcontinental railways have now discontinued the collection of wharfage at Victoria on transcontinental and Kootenay shipments. This is a result of the inauguration of the car ferry system.

Thomas Fletcher's Funeral.—The funeral of the late Thomas Fletcher took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 from the B. C. Funeral Co.'s rooms. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Miller. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: A. W. Neill, M. P. P., R. B. Brown, S. Jones, W. J. Sutton, C. C. Binns, C. L. Selz.

New Carriages.—The Victoria Transfer Company yesterday received the first consignment of a number of the latest carriages from E. M. Miller & Co., of Quincy, Ills. These carriages are the most modern that can be obtained, and are fitted up with the latest up-to-date improvements. They will be vastly superior to the carriages now in use here.

Popular Concert.—The usual popular concert took place in Temperance Hall last night. A very interesting programme was given and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Next Saturday evening will be "Irish" evening. This is made a special feature every year, and should draw a large audience.


**TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS**

**Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.**


Beach Drive.—Mayor Hayward has given notice that at the next meeting of the council he will move that the government be urged to extend the road around the seashore from Oak Bay to Cadboro Bay. It was understood when the road from the terminus of Fairfield road via McNeill's Bay to Oak Bay was opened that it would be continued to Cadboro Bay. The road would not be an expensive one to build and would make the now grand drive even more attractive.

Inaugural Ball.—The following is the menu at the late inaugural ball at Washington: Chaud: Bouillon, Consomme de Volaille a la Reine, Essence de Mollusque, Homard Farcis, Huitres Sautees au vin Blanc, Croquettes Exquises aux petis pois. Froid: Galantine de Chapon, Aspic de Lanque, Jambon en Gelee, Filet de Boeuf en Gelee, Mayonnaise de Volaille a la Reine, Salade Parmentier, Sandwich Assortis, Petits Pains, Rillettes, Glace, Neapolitan, Biscuits Assortis, Mousses Merveilleuses—Glaces Fantaisies, Piece Montee, Petits Fours Glaces, Charlotte Bellevue, Gateaux Secs, Cafe, Apollinaris, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry.

Reformers Meet.—The Chinese Reform Association is holding its annual reunion at the rooms of the association, on Government street, in the Chinese quarter. The train from Nanaimo yesterday brought many Reformers from Nanaimo, Union, Extension and other up-the-line towns, and last night's steamer brought delegations from Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops and other up-country points. Last night was given over for the most part to banquetting, a banquet having been provided at the association's rooms for the visiting Reformers. To-night a meeting will be held and speeches delivered.


*E. W. Grove*

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## Day's Services In Churches

### Subjects of Sermons and Order of the Musical Arrangements.

### Announcements Made by the Pastors of the City Churches.

On this, the third Sunday in Lent, the services at Christ Church cathedral will be holy communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 11 a.m.; children services, 3:30 p.m.; vespers, 7 p.m. The offertories will be for the Sunday school. The sermon in the morning will be by Bishop Perrin, and in the evening by Canon Beanlands. The musical portions follow:

MATINS.

Voluntary—Andante in G.....Saint Laen
Venite.....
Psalms for the Day .....
Benedicite .....Turner
Benedictus .....Camidge
Hymns .....94, 245, 86
Voluntary—Chorus in G .....Wely

VESPERS.

Voluntary—Prayer in E Flat....Guilmant
Magnificat .....Turle
Nunc Dimittis .....Crotch
Hymns.....183, 533, 345
Voluntary—Offertory in F .....Batiste

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11, and evensong at 7, at St. John's the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Communion in E Flat.....Batiste
Hymns .....183, 198, 245
Organ—Sing With God .....Handel

EVENING.

Organ—Benedictus in F.....Mozart
Hymns .....249, 263, 252
Organ—Andante in E .....Batiste

After evening service second of the series of Lenten Organ Recitals will be given as follows:

Organ Solo—Grand Chorus in D..Guilmant
Mr. A. Longfield.
Baritone Solo—Babylon .....Watson
Major Ross Monro.
Organ Solo—Pastorale in D flat....Lemaire
Mr. A. Longfield.
Soprano Solo—Zion .....Rodney
Miss Hibben.
Violin Obligato, Mr. E. Powell.
Tenor Solo—The Children's Home ..Cowen
Mr. A. Rocke Robertson.
Violin Solo—Andante in C.....Godard
Mr. Ernest Powell.
Organ Solo—March Heraique ....Schubert
Mr. A. Longfield.

At St. James' there will be holy communion at 8; matins, litany and sermon at 11, and evensong and sermon at 7. The usual services will be held at the other Anglican churches of the city and district.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. His morning subject is "The Christian in Business," and evening subject, "The Council of Nice." Children's service will be held at 3 p.m.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, minister, public worship will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2:30; Bible class at 3 p.m. and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the forenoon service. The musical portions follow:

MORNING.

Organ—Andantins .....Guilmant
Psalm .....43
Hymns .....177, 53, 419, 121

EVENING.

Organ—Largo .....Handel
Psalm..... 86
Anthem—All Thy Woraks Praise Thee O, Lord .....Pattison
Hymns .....213, 263
Quartette—One Sweetly Solemn Thought .....Ambrose
Misses Jamieson and Millar, Messrs Fraser and Barton.
Song—Galilee .....Adams
Miss Millar.
Organ—March .....Mendelssohn

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services are held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m., and Senior Endeavor after the evening service.

* * *

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will occupy the pulpit of Calvary Baptist church to-day, his morning subject being, "Made Nigh," and in the evening, "Redemption." Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30 p.m. The music follows:

MORNING.

Hymns .....98, 600, 598
Anthem—Cast Thy Burden on the Lord .....Lorenz
Duett ..... Mrs. Clyde and Miss Andrews

EVENING.

Hymns .....404, 215, 505
Anthem—Hall to the Lord's Anointed.. .....Ashford
Solos.....Mrs. Clyde and G. F. Watson

Rev. R. Lennie will preach in the morning at Emmanuel church, and the pastor, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., will occupy the pulpit in the evening, taking for his subject, "The Wage Question."

* * *

The services at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, pastor, are: 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor; 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor, the second in the series on the Prodigal Son—"In a Far Country—Sowing"; 2:30, Sunday school. Rev. J. W. Sipprell, principal of Columbia college, New Westminster, will preach morning and evening at the Centennial church, and the usual services will be held in the other Methodist churches.

* * *

At the Congregational church, Pandora street, there will be preaching at both services by the pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A. At 11 a.m. the subject will be, "Bear and Forbear," and at 7 p.m., "Living For Others." The Sabbath school will meet at 2:30 p.m., and Christian Endeavor at 8:15 p.m.

* * *

The Salvation Army, 42 Yates street, Ensign Cunningham in charge, hold public meetings every night at 8 p.m., save Tuesday, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 3 and 7:30 p.m. The subject for to-night is "Rising and Falling." All are welcome.

* * *

R. H. Knoeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p.m. Subject, "The Spirit Home." Psychometric readings and improvisations at the close of lecture.

* * *

A Christian Science service is held every Sunday evening at 87 Pandora street, at 7 p.m. Subject to-night, "Substance."

* * *

Christadelphians meet in the A. O. U. W. building, up-stairs, on Sunday evenings, at 7 o'clock, for Bible study and advocacy of the "One Faith." Acts II. will be the study for this evening.


# Underwear Special

Mens' all wool, double breasted, regular price $2 a suit, for this week $1.25 per suit. A new lot of hats just arrived.

## Phillips

104 Government Street. Adelphia Block, near Yates Street.


### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Many Children Kept at Home During February Through Illness.

During the prevalence of sickness during the past month the average attendance in the public schools, especially in the junior classes, was somewhat lower than usual, although a very respectable percentage was attained. The total number present in all the schools during the month was 2,555; the number daily present on the average was 86.4 per cent., or 2,208. The extraordinarily high punctuality percentage characteristic of Victoria schools was maintained at the usual figure, 99.9 per cent.

The numbers present during the month, and the average numbers daily present in the various schools, were as follows:

| | No. Present. | Average Daily Present. |
|---|---|---|
| High school | 129 | 117.04 |
| Boys' Central | 423 | 369.22 |
| Girls' Central | 400 | 336.85 |
| South Park | 381 | 318.24 |
| North Ward | 448 | 401.18 |
| Victoria West | 282 | 246.70 |
| Spring Ridge | 191 | 163.77 |
| Hillside | 122 | 103.55 |
| Kingston | 109 | 92.15 |
| Rock Bay | 70 | 59.30 |
| | 2,555 | 2,208.00 |

The separate divisions in which the average number daily present reached 90 per cent. or more of the total number present during the month are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| High school, division 1 | 93.23 |
| High school, division 3 | 92.85 |
| Boys' school, division 1 | 90.57 |
| Girls' school, division 1 | 93.54 |
| Girls' school, division 3 | 90.81 |
| South Park, division 4 | 90.44 |
| North Ward, division 1 | 93.25 |
| North Ward, division 2 | 90.00 |
| North Ward, division 5 | 90.40 |
| North Ward, division 9 | 90.22 |
| Victoria West, division 1 | 90.63 |
| Victoria West, division 4 | 91.96 |

School Board.—The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees will be held on Wednesday evening next at the city hall.

Notice to Shippers and Consignees—The Northern Pacific Railway Co. is prepared to absorb all Victoria wharfage on transcontinental and Kootenay shipments. Effective March 7, 1901. G. A. Leithner, General Agent. *

We have just received to-day the largest line of English, Scotch and French Worsteads, Tweeds, Serges, Trouserings and Spring Overcoatings ever imported to this city. First class work. None but competent white men employed. A. Gregg & Son, 62 Yates street. *

### CUMBERLAND FUND.

Receipts of Band Concert Bring Fund Past Thousand Dollar Mark.

The Colonist fund for the widows and orphans at Union now amounts to $1,068.75, the sum of $212.70 having been added through the concert given by the Fifth Regiment band on Thursday evening. Here is Bandmaster Finn's letter enclosing the amount:

"To tht Editor of the Colonist:

"I have much pleasure in handing you herewith the sum of $212.70, to be added to the Union disaster widows' and orphans' fund. The sum represents the gross receipts of a concert given by the regimental band at the Drill Hall on Thursday, the 7th instant, in aid of the fund. The only expense connected with the fund was the printing of the tickets, which has been paid out of the general band fund. The thanks of the band are cheerfully given to the Colonist and Times for free notices, and to ticket-takers and sellers, etc., who gave their services gratuitously, and to Mrs. Douglas, who sold 400 tickets.

"J. M. FINN, Bandmaster,
"Fifth Regiment, C. A."

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sold by members of band | 1,083 |
| Sold by Mrs. Douglas | 400 |
| Sold by Mr. A. Stevens | 27 |
| Sold by T. N. Hibben & Co. | 38 |
| Sold by Army and Navy Cigar Store | 47 |
| Sold at the door | 465 |
| Total | $206 00 |
| At 10 cents | |
| | $206.00 |
| Change declined by purchasers of tickets | $6.70 |
| Total | $212.70 |

The list of new subscribers to the fund follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $857 55 |
| Jas. Sommer | 2 00 |
| H. Dumbleton | 10 00 |
| A Friend | 2 00 |
| C. R. B. | 2 00 |
| R. M. | 1 00 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| Victoria Jenkins | 1 00 |
| Gross receipts Fifth Regt. Band Concert | $212 70 |
| Total | $1,068 75 |

### COAL MINERS' PETITION.

Hon. Mr. Turner Denies a Statement Credited to Him by the Province.

Hon. J. H. Turner absolutely denies the statement attributed to him by the Vancouver Province in connection with the presentation of a petition from the coal miners of Vancouver Island, on Thursday last, asking for amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The Province published the report under the heading, "Turner Says 'No,'" which is false and misleading.

Mr. Turner did say "No," but in quite another sense from that conveyed in the Province report. When the Speaker put the question, "Shall the petition be received?" some member said "No."

Mr. Turner said: "No, that is wrong. If the petition is in order, it should be received."

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, the matter was laid over till the next sitting of the house.

### THE MINT.

Vancouver Delegates May Not Proceed to Ottawa.

Vancouver, March 9.—(Special)—Robert Macpherson, Thomas Dunn and D. G. Macdonell are the delegates chosen to proceed to Ottawa and interview the government regarding the establishment of a mint in Vancouver, the expense of the delegates to be borne by the city. It is, however, almost a foregone conclusion that the delegates will not go, as George R. Maxwell, M. P., has thrown cold water upon the undertaking by wiring the World this morning that a strong resolution would be as effective with the government in the matter as a delegation.

Frank Dupoise has been proven guilty of issuing several forged checks that were floating around in Vancouver recently, and sentenceed to 23 months imprisonment.

D. G. Macdonell, counsel for Mr. Maxwell in the recent protest entered against the latter's election, has received notice from Mr. Duval's lawyers that the decision of Mr. Justice Martin throwing out the bill on a technicality will be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The school board last night passed resolutions objecting to the clause in the new Education Act relating to the method of electing trustees and their qualification. The board did not think property qualification was necessary. The taxation clause was allowed to pass, as it was thought the city council should deal with it. No action was taken on the clause referring to the plan of raising money for building purposes.


**"DARDANELLES"**

A marvellous success in the manufacture of a Pure Egyptian Cigarette, Have you tried them? For sale everywhere. 15 cts. per package.



## FOR LADIES

Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something dainty just to hand. Call and see.

## FINE WORK

Is our specially strong point and everything entrusted to us is guaranteed.

Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest grade.

**GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH**

Give Us a Trial.

## E. ANDERNACK,

**The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street**



# Beware of Pickpockets

Startles you and you feel for your watch. Be on your guard and

**Watch When Buying Teas**

We have some excellent values in teas, the prices of which we know will strike the thrifty housewife right. We quote this week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ceylon "Special" in lb packages, regular 40c at | 35c |
| Finest Rocklin Congo in 5-lb boxes, regular $1.50, at | $1.00 |
| Finest Rocklin Congo in 5-lb boxes, regular $3.00 at | $2.00 |
| Our Ceylon Blend, regular 35c. at | 30c |

Always on hand Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lipton's and Armour's Hams and Bacon.

## THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LD.

39 and 41 Johnson Street.



# This is the Store

That is so much talked about

## And We're Still Talking

Our $3.00 Shoe for Men is the best in town.
Our $2.00 Ladies' Clothtop, button or lace, is a dandy.
Our $1.75 Shoe for Men, lace Dongola, is hard to beat.
Our $1.25 Misses' Dongola, button or lace, is full of style.
Our $1.50 Boys' Box Calf, lace, sizes 1 to 5, wear well.

We are giving the best value in the city for the money, and we want everybody to know it.

Shoe Store Opposite City Hall, Douglas Stree.

## Jas. Maynard



# We Practice What We Preach

When we advertise. We give consideration to every detail and we are consistent in what we offer, as we are fully aware that our reputation and capital are at stake.

We do not run wildly into print on the pretext of selling goods at half their cost, but pride ourselves in selling them at their full market value.

With the knowledge that your purchase is equivalent to the high standard we claim, we have no hesitancy in offering money refunded if satisfaction is not given. These are facts enjoined at the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

**SUITS, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25. TROUSERS, $3, $4, $5, $6.**

## Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government Street, - - Victoria



# Your Spring Suit

Should be your thought now.

We are prepared to show you a very attractive collection of new suits from which you may make selections.

We guarantee you fit and prices are very reasonable. Goods exchanged, or your money refunded cheerfully.

Handsome Tweed Suits, new patterns, round or square fronts, all sizes, $10 and $12.

20th Century Suits, made up of finest imported, guaranteed Tweeds, made to fit, stout, slender and ordinary men, $16, $17 and $18.

A fine lot of new suits for boys just in.

## W. G. Cameron

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.

55 JOHNSON STREET.



## Poodle Dog Menu

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.
Price 50 Cents.

SOUP—Ox Tail; Puree of Cauliflower; Consomme Royal.

FISH—Boiled Salmon, Parsley Sauce; Baked Black Bass au gratin; Fried Oolichans.

SALAD—Hot House Lettuce; Crab Mayonnaise.

BOILED—Braised Ham, Yorkshire Sauce.

ENTREES—Oyster Patties; Veal Cutlets, Breaded Tomato Sauce; Deviled Crab en shell; Chicken Fricasse au petit pois; Kirsch Omelette.

ROASTS—Young Brant with Dressing; Saddle of Mutton with Jelly; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.

VEGETABLES—Fried Parsnips; Creamed Onions, Green Peas; Boiled, Mashed and Baked Potatoes.

DESSERT—Charlotte Russe; Cocoanut Cream, Peach, Apple Pie; Compote Silver Figs; Pears; Orange Jelly; Cherry Preserves; Canadian Cheese; Assorted Cake and Fruit; Cafe Noir; Imported Table Claret per pint, 25c.



As a tonic nothing in the world beats Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.



# A Reminder

It pays to remember that the best place in the city for

**WATCH REPAIRING**

—IS—

## BLYTH'S

An expert in Fine English Watch Work.

65 FORT STREET. NEAR DOUGLAS



**HOUSEKEEPERS' ATTENTION.**

Springtime is here, and with it follows Housekeeping. The Sanitary Feather Renovator is now ready to receive all feathers whether new or old, and can turn out first class work on short notice. We also repair Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs, make awnings, and clean Carpets, etc., at very reasonable rates.

B. DEACON, Prop.

Cor. Fort & Blanchard Sts. Phone 392.



## Just Arrived

*a large assortment of*

## ENGLISH SAILORS.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE

81 DOUGLAS STREET.



## FOR SALE

**HOTEL FURNITURE**

Almost new; sufficient for 40 rooms. Premises can also be rented very cheap. B. C. Lands & Investment Agency.



NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.



**In the**

# Bicycle Line

For the season of 1901 we shall still handle the following old and reliable wheels:

## Columbia, Cleveland, Crescent, Quickstep,

All these are fitted with Dunlop tires.

**Prices from $40 to $80**

We have also added to our line of wheels the B. & H. and the Day, both of which have special features, which will make them ready sellers.

**Prices from $35 Upwards**

## M. W. WAITT & CO.

44 Government Street.

# GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

NOW GOING ON OF THE STOCK OF

## 97 DOUGLAS STREET, CORNER JOHNSON STREET.

The whole of this magnificent stock of high grade and fashionable goods of all kinds is being sold out at 50c on the dollar. There is no reserve, everything must go and every article is a bargain. The stock consists of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silks, Umbrellas, Jewellery and Notions.

Special---Capes, Blouses, and Ready-Made Stock.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY YOUR EVERY WANT AT HALF PRICES

DOUGLAS STREET **RAHY CO.** Cor. JOHNSON STREET


## Alien Labor Complications

### Difficulty in Arranging Work of Dismantling the White Pass Steamers.

### Capt. Waldo Will Hire Canadians for White Horse and Yankees for Skagway.

Capt. Waldo, who has in hand the contract of taking the boats bought for the White Pass road's Yukon fleet to Skagway, and thence to White Horse, to be rebuilt, is of the opinion that there is altogether too much alien labor law as well as too many labor unions. Since it has become known that the captain has the work under way, and that he was in the labor market for a goodly number of men he has been in receipt of some six or seven hundred applications from men seeking work who thought they were adapted for the business of pulling down and rebuilding that Yukon fleet.

The applications were not from residents of British Columbia alone. The cheap fares from Seattle made it as easy for men to come over here as stay at home. As a result, there has been a constant stream of visitors from the Sound who have waited on Capt. Waldo and his foreman in charge of the work that has been going on in this city.

Just in that is the beginning of all the troubles that have accumulated for Capt. Waldo during the past week. The United States ship carpenters came over in ones and twos and threes and half-dozens, just as the building of a much older ship is said to have been attended with, but the men from Seattle could not get work. They were told there was nothing in it for them. That did not satisfy them. They hung round where the work of getting out the frames was being carried on, and the fact that so many of them came and stayed so persistently made the Canadians employed suspicious. They imagined that Capt. Waldo was not going to play fair, and that there would be a lot of Yankees shipped up to White Horse to do the work, and they were bound that this nice big job in the off-season, as it were, was all going to be done by Canucks or they would know the reason why.

The Victoria carpenters held meetings of their unions, and the whole subject was discussed and threshed out at great length. Their determination to stick to the ships was, like true Britishers, more steadfast than ever, especially as there was good pay in it. They even went so far as to wire the representatives in the Dominion house at Ottawa what they feared, and to invoke the aid of the Canadian law against alien labor, which is supposed to be patterned after a very effective similar measure which the neighboring republic enforces.

Hearing of this and realizing that they were not getting work, the Yankee carpenters who had been coming over, trying to get a job, called indignation meetings of the unions in Seattle, and they, too, sought the aid of the alien labor law. They said, in so many words, that not a single Canadian would lay a hand to those boats when they arrived at Skagway and were hauled up for the process of dismantling. They notified their brother union men at Skagway to look out for Canadians coming there under contract with Capt. Waldo to engage in the work of taking apart the vessels. They sent a statement to their representatives in congress also, and the affair has assumed the aspect of an international complication.

Capt. Waldo, who has all this time been cross-hauled between the rival unions, has throughout acted with the best intentions. The suspicion entertained by his Canadian employees here was quite unjust. He had no intention of getting their places filled with men from Seattle, and it was entirely without invitation from him that so many Yankee workmen struck town and same to him for a job. The complication has placed him in the position of stating just what he intends to do. He will hire no Canadians to work on the dismantling of the boats at Skagway, and he will hire no Americans to work on the construction of the new hulls at White Horse. He says he will take no chance at breaking the alien labor laws of either country. Already he has instructed a representative to proceed to Skagway on the City of Seattle on her next trip and to prepare for receiving the boats as they arrive.

The work of getting out the frames has been slightly longer than Capt. Waldo expected, as he has had some difficulty in getting natural crooks for the timber of the hulls. Any one versed in the rudiments of ship-building knows the superiority of getting such crooks in the natural timber, and in order to obtain sufficient, Capt. Waldo had to purchase a hundred or more ship's knees at Vancouver, from which he can have the desired crooks cut. These timbers are much larger and heavier than needed for the river boats, but the lot he happened to pick up at Vancouver will fill his order, and to prepare them for shipment north with the rest of the framework, he this morning went over to Vancouver on the Charmer, taking his foreman carpenter and a number of men, to get them out. The first boat, the Dawson, goes north on Monday, towed by the tug Pioneer.


## FOR EVERY-DAY AILMENTS

### Resulting From Constipation and Deranged Liver and Kidneys Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Are Remarkably Effective.

Besides having a world-wide reputation as a kidney medicine and liver regulator Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills enjoy the distinction of being the most valuable medicine which it is possible to obtain.

In nearly every family there frequently occurs ills and ailments arising from constipation or clogged, inactive liver or kidneys, which, if neglected, may become painful and even fatal. This is the time to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cure the most severe forms of kidney and liver diseases. They also prevent these diseases by keeping the filtering and excretory organs healthy and active.

Instead of weakening the system and deadening the action of these organs, as do salts and other harmful drugs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills tone, invigorate and regulate them, and cure thoroughly and permanently. It is impossible to keep in the house a medicine of greater value to the family than is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE HABITS

To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. My vegetable cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days. So you can quit without any self denial, and nobody need know you are taking the medicine, which is perfectly harmless, pleasant to the taste, and from the start produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars in plain envelope. Address Mr. J. G. Dixon, 81 Willcocks Street, Toronto, Ont.


### PROMENADE CONCERT.

Delightful Entertainment at the Drill Hall Last Evening.

Despite the fact that two concerts were given at the Drill Hall during the week, the attendance last evening was beyond the expectations of all concerned. There must have been fully 1,200 people present. The band were in splendid form, the rendering of Keler Bela's overture, "Dramatique," and Allan Macbeth's intermezzo "Forget Me Not," being especially admired. The cake-walk was undoubtedly the drawing card of the evening, both couples receiving rounds of applause. The judge, Mr. A. P. Martin, decided that the couples were of equal merit. As both couples were agreeable, the prize money was divided between them. An appropriate programme is being arranged for ne[xt] Saturday evening, when the band [...]t play selections which are thoro[ughly] Irish in character. Miss Anita [...]ghly Miss Maggie Hill and Master [...]force, Douglas have kindly consented [...] Milton the band at this concert. [...] to assist

### TELEGRAPHIC B[RIEFS].

Eight men are in jail [...] charged with lynchin[g a]t Mobile, Alabama, killed his stepson a[...]g John Knox, who Victor Ruthven, [...]week ago. defend himself fr[...]who drew a revolver to shot a man, has [...]m a mob at Cowes and with intent to [...]een charged with shooting At Kempt[...]ill. He pleads self-defence. In Launcele[...]lle, Ont., the coroner's jury a blow o[...] J. P[...]anks' case, who died from has rend[...] the h[...]ead on Thursday morning, rett, w[...]ered a [...]verdict charging John Garder, a[...]d Jas. Gannon and Wm. Bell as accesso[...]les. Ne[...]wman, the fourth young man who was ar[...]ested on the charge of being an accessor[...]y, has been discharged, there being no e[vi]dence to prove his guilt.

## Some Seldom Visited Isles

### Group Off Cape Scott Has Not Been Visited for Three Years.

### Suggested That Shelters and Sealed Up Provisions be Placed There.

Away to the northwest of the extreme point of Vancouver Island are a little group of islands which are very seldom visited indeed, and which as far as can be learned, have been untrodden by man for over three years. The group of islands stretch across from Cape Scott into the Pacific for about thirty miles or thereabouts, and the trend of current would set an unmanageable vessel directly towards them. A vessel caught in a southeaster off the island coast would also be in danger of being thrown upon one of this archipelago reaching out into the Pacific, unless the master was familiar with those waters and made a run for the passage between the island nearest the main island and put into Cape Scott or other shelter at the end of the island.

During the past few months several vessels have disappeared. The Andrada, after being blown to sea from Astoria, was never seen again; the Rathdown from Yokohama for Astoria never reached her destination; the Bertha from Wei Hai Wei for Portland is still missing, and the Cape Wrath from Santa Rosalia is among the lost. Those familiar with the trend of current on the coast would not be surprised to discover that any of these wrecks were lying on one of this archipelago at the north end of the island, where no man has called for years; in fact, with the currents and tides prevalent off the island, a derelict would most probably drift in the direction of that group.

As will be remembered some eight or nine months ago the Klaskina Indians near Quatsino held a sorrow dance because of the news from the Vawlttles who live at the extreme north of the island that the schooner Pioneer lost so long ago, while on her way down from the Behring Sea had been found on the northern coast. Nothing could afterwards be learned of the alleged finding of the wreck, and it was thought that the story had no foundation. Some time ago there was a rumor that Indians had located the wreck on Cox Island, one of the group nearest the main island. Whether this is true or not cannot be learned, for, as said before, as far as can be learned, no one has visited the islands for three years unless it be that some Indian has gone across to Cox Island; as for the other islands of the group they have not been visited for many years.

If any vessel was thrown on to the shores of the islands in question and their vessel was wrecked they would starve to death before any word was received by any w[...] could assist them, for the west c[...]o steamer goes but once a month to t[...] coast treme north of the island and, ev[...]e except it would only be if the shipwre[...]n then, were on Cox Island, the nea[...]ecked men group, and could signal to [...] rest of the fires or otherwise, that [...]e steamer by be given them. This we[...] assistance could chances of assistance, f[...]uld be their only est visit made to th[...]or this is the nearboats were gone ar[...]e group and if the fate of the unfort[...] vessel wrecked, the inhabited and de[...]nates cast upon the un sad one indeed [...]solate islands would be a

In view of [...] nate occurr[...] this chance of such unfortumen famil[...]ence, it is argued by shipping chances [...]ar with the west coast and the be in [...] of navigators whose vessel may ment[...] distress, that the Dominion government should despatch a steamer once each [seas]on to these islands and establish re[...]f stations there; not to station any agent on the lonely spots or place any men there, but to build a shelter on each island with a store of provisions hermetically sealed up, so that any shipwrecked men who were cast to last them until such time as they could attract assistance or await the visit of the attract assistance or await the vist of the government steamer on her periodical trip of once a year at least.

The islands have not been fully explored, nor are the reefs and rocks which abound in their vicinity charted, the charts stating that the vicinity is dangerous for small vessels. Cox island, the one nearest shore, rises in parts to a height of over 1,000 feet above the sea level, and Lanz island, the next distant from Vancouver island, has a height of 1177 feet. From that island out to the Triangle group, the islands of which rise six hundred feet above the sea, there is several little archipelagoes of islands and reefs and woe betide the sailing vessel which drifted in amongst them.

Placards posted on the Stamboul by the Young Turkey Party threaten to meet violence on the part of the government with violence. One passage, directed against Russia and Germany, asserts that Turkey is in the hands of these powers.


## While You Wait

HAVE YOUR EASY SHOES SOLED FOR

**75 CENTS**

GIBSON'S SHOE SHOP.

3 ORIENTAL AVE.

Between Johnson and Yates Streets.

## For Sale

The Vesuvius Bay Cornet Band in first class condition. For full particulars apply to Fred J. Bittencourt, sole owner, at his curiosity store, Corner Yates and Blanchard, opposite Dominion hotel.


### A DUNCAN WEDDING.

Mr. Thomas Pitt and Miss Alice Grassie Married Yesterday Afternoon.

Duncan, March 9.—(Special)—The marriage of Miss Alice Grassie and Mr. Thomas Pitt was solemnized at the home of the bride this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Schlicter, of the M. E. church, performing the ceremony. Miss Minnie Grassie acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Hubert Keast supported the groom. The bride and groom are two of the most popular young people of the town, and enjoy the goodwill of their hosts of friends. Mr. Pitt has resided here for a number of years, and is a man of sterling worth. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Robert Grassie. The hearty congratulations and good wishes of their hosts of friends will go with them on their journey of life. They were the recipients of numerous handsome and valuable presents, some of which are the following: Check, Mr. R. Grassie (father); $20 bill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cathcart; Carving set, Mr. A. H. Lewis; silver sugar spoon, Charles and Minnie Grassie; silver butter knife and spoon, Miss Aggie Grassie; bronze mantle clock, bachelor friends; silver-mounted table bell, D. H. Hattie; crumb tray, Walter and Harold Truesdale; salad bowl and servers, David Alexander; silver-mounted tea-pot, E. S. [...]der; check, W. A. Grassie; parlor [...], Thomas; Beaumont and Dan McPh[...] lamp, C. tea-set, Master Herbert [...]erson; china dozen silver dessert [...] Dickie; half-Mrs. C. H. Dickie; [...]spoons, Mr. and C. Bell; silver c[...] silver fruit dish, S. Peterson; two [...]ake basket, Andrew spoons, Mr. an[d] silver salt dishes and (England); ca[...] Mrs. William Blythe Mr. J. Livir[...]ving sets, Mr. H. Keast, Lomas; br[...]gston and Mr. Thomas Lomas; [...]ooch, Miss Mabel Alexander, easy ch[...]brooch, Miss Mabel Alexander; Onl[y ...]r, Pither & Leiser. ily [...] the intimate friends of the family the[...]itnessed the ceremony, after which [the]y sat down to a delightful dinner. [M]r. and Mrs. Pitt left by the evening train for Victoria.

## HOTEL INTERVIEWS.

An interesting and interested visitor to the city is Mr. Lascelles Carr, of Cardiff, Wales, one of the most eminent newspaper publishers in Britain. Mr. Carr, who is on his first tour of the western portion of Canada, comes, as he says, in the winter season, so that he may be able to see for himself the conditions under which the settlers must live in the most unfavorable part of the year. He has been fortunate in being accompanied by Mr. W. L. Griffith, the Canadian immigration commissioner for Wales, and Mr. J. G. Turriff, of Ottawa, commissioner of Dominion lands. Mr. Carr is very much interested in seeing what Canada offers to that very desirable class of settlers, the smaller tenant farmers, a class whom the efforts of the immigration department have been largely directed towards, but hitherto with rather discouraging success. Not many of these have been induced to leave their homes in England and come to take up unimproved farms on the western prairies, even with the tempting offer of free ownership of their farms. Mr. Carr asks, very naturally, "What has the country to offer in the way of inducement to such men who are skilled agriculturists and can with their limited capital make a comfortable living in the Old Country?" He thinks the very things that are held up as advantages carry with them the elements that discourage any large movement. Such men are used to taking a farm with buildings and cultivation that would enable them to go at once to work producing their livelihood. If they land in Canada with a few hundred pounds, says Mr. Carr, they would have to spend that capital in getting such improvements on uncultivated land, and then live for a year before they could begin actual operations at farming. He thinks, from what he has seen, that if some plan were inaugurated whereby the government could offer to this class of men their land, with a quantity of land already broken and ready to be put in crop the first year of their arrival, and with suitable buildings erected, a great many of them would come; and, by paying the interest and gradually repaying the cost of the improvements to the government, could, with the capital which they would bring, stock and work such farms to advantage.

Of the country itself, from what he has seen on his visit from the East to the West, the distinguished visitor has but words of admiration and praise.

A return of depression in the coal trade, such as it is quite likely may be experienced in Wales, would have the effect of making many turn more readily to the advantages offered by Canada. At present the miners, the farm laborers and others are getting good pay and no lack of employment—conditions which are unfavorable to emigration.

Mr. Carr will stay in Victoria for a few days, and then he will go East with the gentlemen who are accompanying him, by way of the Kootenays and through the Crow's Nest Pass. The Dominion government, recognizing the influence the opinions of the visitor exert through the many newspaper and other publications he controls, have placed every convenience at his disposal in making the tour of the West. The party, which includes, besides the gentlemen mentioned, Mr. James Tees, of Winnipeg, are making the tour in a private car, which remains at Vancouver awaiting their return.

Of himself, Mr. Carr replied to the reporter's queries respecting the newspapers he controls, by stating that he had in 1869 established the Western Mail, a morning daily, at Cardiff. The paper was originally owned by the Marquis of Bute, but for many years Mr. Carr owned it himself. Later he formed a large company, which owns the Western Mail, the Evening Express and the Weekly Mail, besides a large publishing business at Cardiff, in which Mr. Carr retains l[...]arge interests. Of his experiences, [...]Mr. Carr incidentally mentioned tha[t] he had accomplished a task never b[e]fore attempted in publishing—that o[f] getting out a complete edition of Shakespeare's works for sixpence. This he had done successfully. In 1893 Mr. Carr visited the United States and Eastern Canada, and but a day or so after his return to Cardiff from the tour, he met with the misfortune of having his whole establishment burned. His company owned a small printing house at Newport, 12 miles from Cardiff, and though the fire occurred on Saturday night, the Western Mail was issued on Monday morning as usual. In two weeks he had a new establishment equipped at Cardiff. Mr. Carr owns or controls two other important publications, both of which are published in London. One, the News of the World, is a Sunday paper with a circulation of upwards of 400,000—the third largest of any paper of Sunday circulation. The other publication is one to which historical interest attaches—that is, Household Words, the magazine which Charles Dickens founded. It is a weekly, with a monthly edition. In addition to being chairman and principal stockholder of the companies owning these journals, Mr. Carr is chairman of the Linotype Users' Association of Great Britain, an organization including among its members the principal daily newspaper publishers in the country. Mr. Carr now makes his home chiefly in London, though he continues to actively direct affairs at Cardiff, where he also still holds his commission of justice of the peace.

Mr. Griffith, who accompanied Mr. Carr, desired the Colonist to make a note of the fact that the Royal agricultural show of Great Britain was this year to be held at Cardiff, and that the department of the interior had arranged to send a very complete and representative Canadian exhibit. He is very anxious to obtain specimens of British Columbia woods and minerals and other products, and will be pleased to receive any assistance from any persons interested.

Incidentally, the gentlemen mentioned that just previous to their leaving Wales, a month or so ago, the first cargo of British Columbia fir timber had arrived. It had created a great deal of attention, and, as Mr. Griffiths said, "It is the beginning of greater things." The cargo had cost £11,000 and the freight £7,000, while the ship had been six months on the voyage, but the experiment had been entirely successful. The timber was the finest of the class ever imported from any country to Cardiff. There is a great demand for it in the form of edge grain deals for ship planking. Mr. Carr and party will call on the government and visit the legislature while in the capital.

Among the guests at the Driard is Mr. D. R. Young. In an interview he said: "The beginning of the new century, 1901 was overcast by the receding clouds of depression, but in my estimation a new era of prosperity such as the Kootenay has never known before, is now dawning. A country that has met with and overcome the numerous difficulties that this country has for the past three years, certainly has immense resources, and men of sterling ability, that we should all be proud of, and henceforth in my estimation these resources will be advanced with such rapid strides that will surprise the whole world. From the almost assured fact of one, if not two, railroads from the Boundary country to our Coast cities, which will open up the vast coal fields of the Similkameen and Nicola valley districts, not only supplying the possible shortage of our smelters, but giving us millions of tons of surplus coal from which we may be able to draw on the treasure vaults of J. J. Hill and his associates.

"These lines will also make it possible to prove to the world that the mountains surrounding these valleys contain large deposits of precious metals, including gold and copper. I might say without fear of contradiction from those who know of the resources of that country, that these bodies are exceptionally large. Admitting, however, that they are comparatively low grade, I maintain that these conditions give employment to more men and stimulates the commercial industries to such an extent that it is materially in its favor. The vast grazing and agricultural resources that this country provides, make it possible to mine and smelt these ores to a great advantage, all of which will be of material advantage to the Kootenays as well as our Coast cities. Our mines were never in a more prosperous condition than at present, with the exceptions of an additional freight and treatment tax, recently imposed upon us by the smelter trust, which we hope will be adjusted in the near future."


If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

### Victoria Cafe.

25c. DINNER. 5 p. m.

SOUP—Cream Tomato; Lentel.

FISH—Boiled Salmon and Parsley Sauce.

BOILED—Ox Tongue and Caper Sauce.

ENTREES—Calves Sweetbread, Breaded Macaroni a la Creme; Eastern Oysters Fried in Batter.

ROASTS—Young Chicken, Stuffed; Prime Sirloin Beef; Leg Lamb and Mint Sauce.

VEGETABLES—Boiled and Mashed Potatoes; Cauliflower and Cream Sauce.

DESSERT—Baked Apple Dumplings; Custard Pie, Gooseberry Pie; Stewed Apricots; Stewed Prunes; Cheese.


### LADYSMITH.

Building Is Going Ahead and Other Improvements Will Follow.

Nanaimo, March 9.—(Special)—Mr. Thomas Kitchin, the indefatigable agent of Ladysmith, says that no fewer than 80 new houses are to be erected at once at Ladysmith, and others are to follow in the early spring. Those who have not seen the place for a few weeks would scarcely recognize it now. Everywhere are to be seen and heard the indications of vigorous life; hammers are making merry music all over the place. Mr. Kitchin says that enquiries about Ladysmith are commencing to pour in upon him as never before, and investors display the utmost confidence. Great improvements are to be instituted early in the spring, so that the city will enjoy many of the comforts and even luxuries which many of the older cities do not even yet possess. Amongst these will be an excellent water supply, ample school facilities, electric light and power, beautifully graded streets, fire and police protection, improved sanitary conditions, in all probability a theatre or some other place of amusement, perhaps a live newspaper. Many of the Extension miners are going to live at Ladysmith, while others from places scattered around that part of the country will take up their residence there, on account of the many advantages presented. It is not yet known whether the company intend to shift the railway workshops from Wellington to Ladysmith, or whether it is their intention to let them remain where they are, in view of the probable early extension of the line to Union and the north end of the Island. But should the shops be removed to Ladysmith, there can be no doubt that hundreds of settlers would flock to that centre.

The presence of the largest steamers and sailing vessels in the Pacific trade in Oyster harbor, and the fact that not a single accident or the slightest delay has ever been caused to any vessel arriving at or departing from the harbor, are convincing facts for those who are contemplating casting in their lot with the young city and helping by their industry and energy to build it up.

Another thing that is certain to follow the rapid development of Ladysmith is incorporation. The present population is about 1,200, but conservative estimates place the probable population at the end of the present year at not less than 3,000, though it is probable it will be nearer 5,000.

### RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

Religious Troubles Ended in Two Persons Being Killed.

Bombay, March 9.—The city is in a ferment and the Mohammedans are rioting. Aga Khan, chief of the Thojas, a sect of Mussulmans, arrived to-day. Coincident with his arrival a portion of his followers seceded. The fanatics attacked the seceders outside the mosque, and as a result two persons are dead and several wounded.

What did the Kansas woman want? She wanted a hatchet pocket put in the side of her seal coat.—Chicago Record.

Little Freddie—Please, Mr. Druggist, papa wants a bottle of china cement, right away.

All right. What's wrong?

Freddie—Mamma hit papa with the sugar bowl.

Do you think the McBungs are really in it; are they actually in the Montreal's social whirl? quiered the telegraph man.

No. Replied the Horse and Jockey Editor, who "goes out," they're not in the whirl yet, but they're swimming in the rapids. Their kitchen maid puts on a cap and apron when she answers the door bell.

Stubbs, why don't you clean up all this litter on your writing table?

I can't. I'm too busy.

Busy at what?

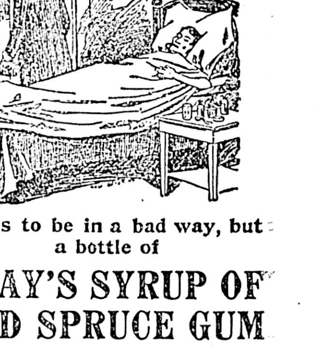
Making more litter.—Indianapolis Journal.

He—Were you caught in that jam at the theatre door?

Crushed into a jelly.—Detroit Free Press.

The First National Bank at Niles, Michigan, has failed, and a receiver has been appointed.


### "Only a Cold" that did it.



Seems to be in a bad way, but a bottle of

## GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

will soon set things right. It is a good, honest, simple cough medicine that will cure a far worse case than his. It is practically an unfailing cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and even Incipient Consumption, because it is a scientific preparation of the gum of the red spruce, which is Nature's chosen restorer for the Lungs, Bronchials and Throat. You can get it at nearly every drug store, 25 cents a bottle. Sold all over Canada and the United States.

### HOTEL FOR SALE.

The Holbrook House, New Westminster, will be sold as a going concern. Splendidly furnished throughout, everything new, house well situated, good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars apply to

T. J. ARMSTRONG,
Box 403, New Westminster.

## Spring Goods!

The very latest creations in Suitings just received. Made to order and fit guaranteed, from $12 to $25.

**WO SANG, TAILORS**

35 Store Street.

## WANTED at W. G. Eden's, 125 Fort St

Old Copper, Brass, Zinc, Bottles, Coal Oil Tins, Rubber Boots, Sacks, Etc., Orders of reasonable size will be called for promptly. Patronize your race and be happy.

# Ceylon and India Tea

## GREEN OR BLACK

## IS PURE TEA

"Pure tea calms, restores and cheers those in distress."

DRINK IT.

A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.


# A Selfish Woman's Triumph

(B. A. G. S.

"For the Lord's sake stop that jingling tune."

The piano lid fell with a crash that set the strings vibrating, but the player did not move; she only laid her pretty head upon her arms and sat there silently.

Mr. Hillier gave a fretful little movement and knocked his pipe against the mantel piece. It was really very tiresome of her to be so unreasonable. She might have guessed how badly his head was aching. He was run down, out of sorts; the piano had been jangling the long, hot, afternoon, and she played such trash! Good heavens! Such trash! Two hours of "The Geisha," and now valse music. What did that valse tune remind him of? Why, surely, they used to play it at the little Continental town where he had met Stella first. Mr. Hillier closed his eyes. His thoughts flew back to that past which was so near and seemed so far away. He had gone abroad fresh from a most successful New York season. By some lucky accident he had chanced to rouse the public from their usual attitude of polite indifference. People talked of him; estatic girls bought photographs. Stella's people were slightly musical, and ultra-smart and they made much of Mr. Hillier. He was soon one of the central figures in the set in which they moved. A lion is a useful property especially when of decent family and charming bearing. Mr. Hillier was absurdly popular; his smile was as sweet and sympathetic as his touch; and as for his playing, did not the Grand Duchess rave? Not to know Hillier was to count yourself unknown.

Stella's people flaunted him with pride.

He allowed himself to be lionized with such unwonted patience that it was strange they did not guess the reason of his meek submission. He drove, rode and dined with them, turned a cold shoulder and the great ladies who would have petted him and all because he had fallen head over heels in love with their pretty daughter. A half smile crossed his lips for a second at the thought of their horror when they discovered that he loved Stella. She had been one of the enthusiasms of the season; even now, in this out-of-the-way Spa, a dozen eligibles followed in her train. She had but to throw her dainty handkerchief to capture one of the most brilliant parties of the year. And, instead, she chose to ruin her young life upon the very threshold of fulfilment. Blindly, selfishly, she elected to marry a nobody—a man with neither rank or fortune, worse a fiddler fellow, a sort of mountebank.

No! Theirs had scarcely been an idyllic courtship. The memory of her mother's openly expressed disgust—or worse, the contemptuous indifference of her masculine relations—was still keen enough to throw a shadow on the boyish face and cast a discontented light within his eyes. They accused him of deceit. Fools! How could they have helped but seen. Why, Stella's face had photographed itself upon his heart the first moment that he saw her; Stella's voice had sung itself into his soul.

The charm which had served him so well in society stood him in good stead with the impressionable girl he sought to woo. He believed in his "luck," and his luck now gave him what he asked, for Stella yielded, as all the world had done, to his winning personality, his supreme confidence in himself and his love.

Then came the last night of all, when he had begged her to break away from all this galling deceit and secrecy; to throw over everything and marry him. Should he ever forget that night? What plans they made, what golden plans, three months ago. Only three months ago.

Mr. Hillier put down his pipe impatiently; it did not draw properly, it was too hot, he would take another. Perhaps the little figure with its head bowed over the piano had something to do with the frown that puckered up his forehead, for his hand stayed on its way to the pipe rack and he turned uneasily in his chair.

Not so very long ago he would have been at her side in a moment, with his arms about her, a thousand endearing expression on his lips; but in the last few weeks things had changed a little.

Now, Mr. Hillier had been "taken up" by various people ever since he came with his fiddle to take the world by storm; and he had been so lionized and petted he had become just a little egotistical, and though he worshipped Stella with his whole heart and soul, when one has never been expected to think of any one but oneself, it is very hard to get rid of the habit entirely.

He had been as considerate of his girl-wife as any man could be, but these last few weeks a growing lassitude had come over him. The old nervous headaches threatened to return, and he felt tired and ill and curiously depressed.

There was a reason for his weariness, though he would not admit it—a haunting doubt that struggled to be heard again and again. A man of sanguine disposition, he had put his foot down firmly on all disquieting fears that might throw a shadow on his happiness; nevertheless, they returned to harass him and prey upon him. He wondered sometimes if the bright dreams of his married life had indeed been realized. Was Stella all that he had thought her? Was she not almost unsympathetic; almost self-centered? Often when he talked to her he would feel that she was not interested, and the words would die upon his lips. She did not seem to notice his silence, and a faint chill would creep into his heart. At first, he talked of his enthusiasms, of the great masters, dead and living, he adored. He would play fragments of their writings, in his eager way, demanding instant sympathy, but Stella was not musical. She did not think the Kreutzer "pretty." Greig wrote far sweeter things. Why could he not play Greig and Tosti?

They had a little flat. Hillier brought strange, Bohemian sort of creatures there—men with long hair and dubious collars, who smoked short briar pipes in the street and talked music, music, music all night long. They played, these wretched people played sometimes divinely; but they bored Stella beyond measure. A bishop and his wife lived on the floor above, a stockbroker below; they must think them very strange to have such callers!

"Its almost as bad as inviting in the mysterious musicians who play outside our windows every night," said Stella tearfully. Hillier stopped bringing his friends home.

However, with a sigh, she was not musical—that was all—and he always hated clever women. What if she were a little exigeante in expecting him to say pretty things to her the whole day through? It was only because she loved him so. She was the dearest little girl in the whole wide world. He had spoken to her like a brute. He ought never to have taken her away from her home; she was only a child she had never understood what it involved. Then a sudden wave of passion swept over him. How could he help himself? They loved each other; he was so sure that he could make her happy. He was selfish, egotistical (Mr. Hillier gave a remorseful little frown), but he thought Stella would help him to be better. A perfect wife! Where is perfection in this world?

And now? A sense of strangeness seemed to have come between them. Suddenly they had drifted apart—so far, that Hillier, his whole soul burning with a fire of penitence and remorse, could but sit still and wonder what on earth to say to her.

The clock ticked on. Half an hour! It was getting serious. Hillier pulled himself together and plunged nervously.

"Anything the matter, Stella? he inquired a little stiffly. Dead silence for a few moments; then a white set face looked up at him, and a hard little voice made answer—

"Nothing is the matter. I was only tired."

"Ah, well! I should lie down if I were you," said Hillier with a vain attempt at easy sympathy. "I'm off for an hour or so, so you can be quiet for a bit."

"Thank you," she said simply.

Hillier rose up hastily; a fierce indignation against his utter helplessness stung and maddened him. But he hesitated as he reached the door, and stood there, his hand upon the handle, not knowing what to do or say.

"Certain there's nothing I can do for you?" he asked at length, awkwardly.

"Nothing. . . but leave me. Oh! Lal, Lal! I think my heart is broken.

With a suden cry she had turned to him and Hillier surrendered. In another moment he was kneeling down beside her, her head upon his shoulder, her hands tight clasped in his. He wondered how he had ever hesitated; everything seemed so easy now. And yet there was something different. Was it Stella who had changed?

"I was a beast to you!" he said desperately. "And I love you so. . . . . I love you so"

She turned away from him and looked past him out of the window across the narrow road The great red flats rose up opposite, a cheerless wall, to the sullen sky. In the narrow strip of the so-called "garden" three trees stood dejectedly, the last few leaves upon the branches slowly rustling to the ground. Starved! Everything was starved and cramped where her restless eyes fell! And the heat, stifling, oppressive, though it was late autumn. "Oh, how I hate everything," she said with a suden gasp. "And it will always be like this. I am married, married. My whole life is over! Oh, it's too horrible to think of! I can't bear it! I hate the dull street! I hate the great red flats, the miserable starved trees! Starved! Do you hear? Starved, as I am! Starved of everything that makes life worth living! Oh, I'm in a cage, and you have brought me here; you keep me here!"

"I? . . . . . Oh! You're tired of me!" said Hillier, in a queer, strained voice, a voice so strange that Stella turned, amazed to look at him. Her eyes fell before the mute reproach of his.

"Not of you, Lal," she said piteously.

"Not of you, only your friends, your your life, your music. My only interests begin and end with you. Your friends tolerate me as your wife; your friends, who must be mine, and whom I hate, I am not used to such people; I detest their ways, their ideas, their looks. . . . . I—I am ashamed of them!"

She paused, perhaps something in the tense face moved her to pity She came toward him, and laid an appealing hand upon his shoulder. It was Hillier who shrank away.

"Oh, don't you see? she said half impatient that he stood so still and did not answer. "Can't you understand how dull it is for me? I'm used to being somebody. I hate to be Mr. Hillier's wife. I want to be Mrs. Hillier all to myself. I hate art and music and all such nonsense. I'm society through and through, and I can't pretend any longer. . . . . .Oh, Lal, Lal, how I've pretended all these weeks."

Hillier drew a deep breath. Outside an organ was playing the Cavallerian Intermezzo with troublesome insistency. The long thin notes hammered dully on his brain, he caught himself wondering if Mascagni had ever heard an organ grinding out his music, turning his best into common place. He laughed. His Intermezzo was being ground out now—banal, dull, horrible. Would the organ never stop? Oh, it was funny, funny! Hillier threw back his head and laughed jarringly, a laugh that was sadder than a cry. He forgot that Stella was listening.

"Why, you're laughing at me," she said turning a little whirlwind of wrath and indignation.

"Not at you," he said, "I was thinking of something else—myself, you know. I was laughing at myself, three months ago An the funny part is I'm still in love with you—horribly in love."

Stella came a step forward. "How dear of you!" she said caressingly; but he drew his arms back with a faint smile.

"Of course It's a shock to find you bore your wife," he said grimly. "It's so final. But I shall get over it in time. Of course, everything takes time."

Stella blazed up indignantly.

"You talk as if I were in the wrong," she said; "as if I were behaving badly to you, when it is you who forgot the night we heard that valse tune played; and you told me then"—with a little sigh, half contemptuous, half regretful—"that, if we should ever quarrel or be the least bit indifferent that valse tune would bring back everything, and you would—you—would—Oh, Lal, Lal, Lal, And that was not three months ago."

"Yes, I remember. We have made rather a mess of it," said Hillier, with a deep, deep breath.

"Yes, but you have your work and your friends. It's all right for you; but what about me? What is to become of me? You must see how much worse it is for me." Stella held out her hands to him imploringly, like a child.

"You shall live your old life over again."

Then he pulled himself together, and said Hillier steadily, "if I can manage it."

"Then you'll go anr see my people," she cried eagerly, "and ask them to make it up with me. You'll tell them I'm fretting till I'm ill, just as they said I would be. Oh, if they'll only make it up, heaps of people will be sure to call. Why, I might get to like you as I used to do, if I had some thing else as well. The old days aren't gone, Lal. They can't be gone forever."

Hillier bent and kissed the pretty childish face. For a second the old dreams of an ideal life, an ideal marriage, flashed before him, and he gazed into her eyes almost imploringly. But the last faint trace of hope took flight before her upturned gaze—light, caressing, eager for the morrow. He had gazed into his wife's soul, and found it—wanting.

bowed Then he pulled himself together, and bore his fate bravely, like a man.

"You shall have a happy life, my dear," he said.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hillier are now the most devoted of couples. She naturally, indulges in many mild flirtations, for her husband's increasing fame takes them out a great deal into society, where the charming Mrs. Hillier has an ever-growing circle of admirers. She is nothing if not smart.

And the humor of the whole thing lies in this: That if Hillier had found his ideal there is every probability that he would have developed into a shocking egotist; whereas, through the saving grace of a selfish woman, he is on the high road to become a very decent fellow.


Ladies! If you wish a really delicious cup of tea ask your grocer to send you a package of the new Blue Ribbon White Label Ceylon Tea.


## BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them) Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.


Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.


### AFTERTHOUGHTS.

Thanks, Lord, we give Thee thanks indeed.
For thoughts that staunch the hearts that bleed:
For Calm serene.
Which joins a nation's solemn tread
In loving tribute to her dead
And honored Queen,
Thanks for the pure untarnished throne
Which Britons proudly call their own;
And England boasts.
We honor best in Maker's name
By thanking Thee for England's fame,
Lord God of Hosts,
Lord God of Hosts,
Thanks for a reign where grief can hide,
In consolation's soothing tide
All its unrest.
Where virtue oped and closed the scene
And laid the tired head of ourQueen
On Jesus' breast.
Thanks for that grief; it's softening pain
Speaks of the sunshine after rain
Its chastening red.
But hallows self; It's dark ravine
Ends in the path of England's Queen
To Enpland's God.
Thanks, Lord, we render thanks again,
And, for Victoria's righteous reign
Thy praises sing.
Continue Lord, Thy work begun,
Image the Mother in the Son
And England's King.

River's Inlet, B.C. S. GRANT.


Pimples, blotches and all other spring troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—the most effective of all spring medicines.

C. P. R.
ENTERS
LADYSMITH

Which is surely destined to become one of the most flourishing Cities in British Columbia. A chance like this for investment does not occur once in 20 years. Recollect

Vancouver and Seattle

When first they started up, were you lucky enough to buy then? You can in Ladysmith to-day.

Prices of Lots, $100 to $350. Easy terms. For plans and information apply.

THOMAS KITCHIN, Head Agency in LADYSMITH

LADYSMITH
LADYSMITH
LADYSMITH

The advertisement above is difficult to improve upon, for it is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

YES. The regular daily Ferry Line between VANCOUVER and LADYSMITH is now an accomplished fact, and in daily operation, leaving Vancouver at 8 o'clock every morning.

A REGULAR DAILY FERRY
A REGULAR DAILY FERRY
A REGULAR DAILY FERRY

Connecting the
C. P. R. WITH E. & N. RY.

at Ladysmith. One thing will follow the other in quick succession. Have you seen her lately? I mean the Industrial City of Ladysmith. Is building up rapidly. Five large sailing vessels and three large steamers were there together at one time last week, besides smaller craft. Thirty-two thousand tons were shipped last month (short month.) Everything I have advertised about Ladysmith is surely coming to pass rapidly.

If you want the best investment in British Columbia today, then you will buy lots in

LADYSMITH
LADYSMITH
LADYSMITH

Address:

THOMAS KITCHIN,
HEAD AGENT.
LADYSMITH AND NANAIMO.


### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

| | |
|---|---|
| L. Gully. | W. M. Clark. |
| G. Price. | Mrs. Clark |
| M. Butler. | C. Foley. |
| Mrs. Wood. | Miss McKinnon |
| Jas. McElvery. | Mrs. C. H. King. |
| J. E. Elliott. | J. T. Homer. |
| M Morrisey. | E Wolfe |
| F. W Renworth. | F J Deane. |
| Miss Rino. | A. Beaton. |
| W. F. Cochrane. | A. H. Hartley. |
| Mrs. M. Kinow. | F J Wheeler |
| E Ladner. | A. C. Flumerfelt |
| A. Farmer. | R. Irving. |
| Mrs. H. Pearson. | Gideon Hicks. |
| E Stonham. | F. S. Reynolds. |
| Chas Doering. | F. H. Worlock. |
| A. D. Judge. | J. Turriff |
| Mrs. Thompson. | W. A Anderson |
| E Seacome. | C. J. McGhie. |
| J A. Thomson. | R. C. Clute |
| Miss Kinneston. | W Montgomery |
| J. E. McFarlane. | J. R McArthur. |
| Mrs Godson. | Mrs. Cochrane. |
| Mrs. Lord. | C H. Johnston. |
| Fred Hale | |

Passengers per steamer Schome from the Sound.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. McGurl. | Mrs. Johnston. |
| E. Paddison. | Mrs. Huset. |
| Miss Wilson. | Mrs. Crowe. |
| Mrs. L. McMillan. | Mrs. Foot. |
| Mrs. McMillan. | Mrs. Young. |
| Mrs. Fowler. | W. Jewski. |
| Mrs. McDonald. | L. Jewski. |
| Mrs. Henderson. | G. McLaren. |
| Mrs. E. Henderson. | A. Hainfield. |
| M. Henderson. | Mrs. Hainfield. |
| Mrs. C. Richards. | O E. Rainquist. |
| A. B. Hill. | F. M. Thornton. |
| J. Smith. | F. Thoburn. |
| Mrs Hill. | G. Murphy. |
| R. Collie. | C. Gooding. |
| Mrs Collie. | W. McKay. |
| E. Colley. | H. J. Ross. |
| Capt. White. | E. Croft. |
| T. B. Collins. | W. C. Bodwell. |
| Olf. Nelson. | J Jorkensen. |
| R. Buckler. | H. McDonald. |
| F. Dillon. | Mrs. Adams. |
| R. S. Campbell. | Mrs. Jordon. |
| A. Anderson. | M. Hazen. |
| T. Brown. | Wm. Webber. |
| F. H. Delum | J. B. Carter. |
| J. Hanson. | J. H. Mills |
| Wm. Breman. | Mrs. Griffiths. |
| Mrs. W. Chambers. | M. Keeler. |
| Mrs. E. J. McFeeley | Mrs. Keeler. |
| S. Shores. | Miss Keeler. |
| J. Thompson. | W. D. Smith. |
| G. McDairel. | J. C. Hastings. |
| Mrs. Pearl. | Miss Dunnegan. |
| Mrs. Ramsay. | Mrs. Dunnegan. |
| Mrs. McPryor. | Mrs. Dunnegan. |
| Mrs. Kenworthy. | Mrs. Reed. |

### CONSIGNEES

Consignees via E. & N. Railway, ex. Vancouver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Martin & Robertson | B A. Paint Co. |
| J H. Walner & Co. | Lenz & Leiser. |
| Province Cigar Co. | Allen & Co. |
| J. Hastle | Sterling House. |
| Wilson Bros. | M. W. Waitt & Co. |
| D. Spencer. | Henderson Bros. |
| Fuge & Co. | B C. Jobbing Co. |
| Johns Bros. | E. A. Schofield |
| F. C. Davidge & Co | H Sheret. |
| Stevens & Jenkins. | Naval Dept |
| Thos Plimley. | Sing Yuen. |
| Fred Carne, Jr. | Wescott Bros. |
| C. C. Russell | G. A. Shade. |
| Col In Revenue. | Jones & Co. |
| Thos Earle | Weller Bros |
| C. F Geiger | A C. Sholne. |
| Pope Stationery Co | Watson & Hall. |
| Geo. Cawthorne. | F. R. Stewart & Co |
| Turner, Beeton Co. | E Wagg |
| G. A. Richardson . | |

Consignees per steamer Schome from the Sound.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ed. Coryn. | Vic. Transfer Co. |
| J. H. Todd & Son. | Herbert Carnshaul, |
| Hudson Bay Co. | W. A. Jameson. |
| Fills & Co. | Weller Bros. |
| Porter & Son. | Halls Co. |
| Saginan Mfg. Co. | J. R. Anderson. |
| Vic. Lumber Co. | S. P. Johnson. |

Natural History Society.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the above society which will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, Canon Beanlands has kindly consented to read a paper entitled "The Continuity of the Germ-plasm," illustrated with drawings and diagrams.


Ask for Martell's Three Star

PIONEER TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

WHOLESALE
The Vancouver Agency, Limited.
Vancouver, B. C.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO
Stock Brokers and Commission Agents

TO THE PUBLIC:—

We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat, Corn or Pork, either for delivery or on margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. E. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange.

You are invited to our offices, 44 Fort Street, and 19 Broad Street, where continuous telegraphic quotations on the leading Stocks and from the New York Grain Market are to be seen. Quotations received between 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.


## Finance and Commerce

### DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

New York, March 9.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May ..... | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May ..... | 46⅝ | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46½ |

New York, March 9.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amn. Sugar ... | 140½ | 141¼ | 139⅝ | 139¾ |
| Amn. Tobacco .. | 120 | 121 | 120 | 120½ |
| Peoples Gas ... | 103¾ | 103⅞ | 103 | 103¼ |
| C. M. & St. P... | 154¼ | 154⅞ | 153⅝ | 154¼ |
| C. B. & Q ..... | 149½ | 149⅞ | 148½ | 148⅞ |
| Manhattan ... | 119½ | 119⅝ | 119 | 119¼ |
| C., R. I. & P ... | 124¼ | 125⅛ | 124¼ | 125 |
| B. R. T. ..... | 78¾ | 79 | 78⅛ | 78⅝ |
| A. & S. F. pfd .. | 91¼ | 91⅞ | 91 | 91½ |
| S. P. Com ..... | 44¾ | 45 | 44½ | 45 |
| A. S. & W. Com | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ |
| B. & O. ..... | 93½ | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| L. & N. ..... | 93¾ | 93⅞ | 93½ | 93⅞ |
| U. P. Com ..... | 90⅝ | 91⅛ | 90¼ | 91 |
| Con. Tobacco ... | 46 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 |
| Federal Steel .. | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| N. P. Com ..... | 84½ | 84¼ | 83¾ | 84 |
| T. C. & I. ..... | 53⅞ | 54¼ | 53¾ | 54¼ |
| A. & S. Fe Com | 56⅞ | 57 | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| W. U. ..... | 88¼ | 88¼ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |

Money loaning at 2½ per cent.

### MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co., Ltd.)

Toronto, March 9.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

| | Asked. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| B. C. Gold Fields ..... | 3¼ | 3 |
| Black Tail ..... | 11 | 9 |
| Brandon & Golden Crown . | 8 | 4 |
| Canadian G. F. S. ..... | 7½ | 6¾ |
| Cariboo McKinney ..... | 36 | 34¼ |
| Cariboo Hydraulic ..... | $1.60 | $1.51 |
| Centre Star ..... | $1.05 | $1.00 |
| Crow's Nest Pass Coal ..... | 70 | 62 |
| California ..... | 5¼ | 4½ |
| Deer Trail Con ..... | 3 | 2½ |
| Evening Star ..... | 8 | 5 |
| Fairview Corp ..... | 3 | 2¾ |
| Golden Star ..... | 2½ | 2¼ |
| Giant ..... | 4½ | 3 |
| Iron Mask ..... | 40 | 38 |
| Knob Hill ..... | 58 | 50 |
| Granby Smelter ..... | 47 | 44 |
| Montreal & London ..... | 5 | 3½ |
| Morning Glory ..... | 9 | 7 |
| Morrison ..... | 8 | 6½ |
| Noble Five ..... | 4¼ | 3 |
| North Star ..... | 85 | 70 |
| Old Ironsides ..... | 85 | 70 |
| Olive ..... | 14 | 10½ |
| Payne ..... | 44 | 41 |
| Rambler Cariboo ..... | 28 | 26 |
| Republic ..... | 41 | 38 |
| Slocan Sovereign ..... | 5 | 2 |
| Virtue ..... | 26 | 24 |
| War Eagle Con ..... | 40 | 35 |

Waterloo, 1,000 at 2¼.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Bear ..... | 4¼ | 3¾ |
| Winnipeg ..... | 7½ | 6 |

SALES.

Waterloo, 1,00 at 2¼.
Virtue, 2,000 at 25.
Fairview, 1,000 at 3.
White Bear, 1,000 at 4.
California, 1,000 at 4¾.
B. C. G. F., 5,000 at 3⅛.


You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.


### ROSSLAND'S ORE OUTPUT.

Rossland, March 9.—The ore shipping record was smashed this week, the mines here sending out 8,591 tons. The largest previous shipment in a week was 7,814 tons, the present week beat that record 777 tons. The shipments were made by the following mines: Le Roi, 4,331 tons; Centre Star, 2,200; War Eagle, 696; Le Roi No. 2, 7[illegible]-750; Iron Mack, 55; Rossland Great Western, 536; I. X. L., 23. It will be observed that the Le Roi heads the procession as usual. It is expected that the 10,000 tons mark per week will be reached before long.

| | Week. | Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Le Roi ..... | 4,331 | 31,675 |
| Centre Star ..... | 2,200 | 21,236 |
| War Eagle ..... | 696 | 6,744 |
| Le Roi No. 2. ..... | 750 | 2,970 |
| Iron Mask ..... | 551 | 240 |
| Rossland Great Western | 736 | 1,072 |
| Velvet ..... | — | 506 |
| I. X. L. ..... | 23 | 92 |
| Evening Star ..... | — | 79 |
| Spitzee ..... | — | 69 |
| Giant ..... | — | 33 |
| Portland ..... | — | 27 |
| Total ..... | 8,591 | 68,748 |


With army officers Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a very popular drink.

Colonist Want Ads.....

One Cent
One Word
One Issue

UNION LABEL

UNION LABOR

IS SKILLED LABOR.

SKILLED LABOR COMMANDS THE HIGHEST WAGES.

THE COLONIST

EMPLOYS ONLY UNION LABOR.

Stop a minute and consider what it means to support 80 employees—as the Colonist does—Every shop great and small, must directly or indirectly derive benefit from the wage bill.

$60,000 A YEAR and all our hands spend their wages in Victoria.

If all merchants spend their "Printing" money in Victoria, 80 more hands could be employed.

Give Home Industries the preference, and help to build up your own city.

We are a HOME INDUSTRY, and ask your patronage.

Give Us a Trial.

And "Quality for Quality," we defy better value anywhere in the Dominion.

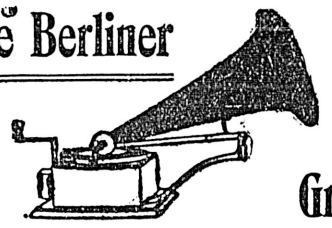
We are the largest establishment in our line west of Toronto, and our lines are:

Printing,
Lithographing,
Bookbinding,
Label Printing
and Embossing.

Our Trade Mark is "The Very Best."

THE COLONIST.

The Berliner



Price $15.00 including a 16 inch horn, 3 records and concert sound box.

Gram-o-phone

The Talking machine that talks—sings—plays every instrument—reproduces Sousa's Band—Negro Minstrels—string orchestras or church choirs.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is louder, clearer, sweeter and simpler than any other Talking Machine at any price—it plays cake walks, waltzes, marches and operatic selections, it sings (words and music) of all the popular songs of the day as well as Coon songs, patriotic and sacred selections—it tells funny stories or repeats a prayer.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is made in Canada, every instrument is sold with a five year's written guarantee.

The records are not wax—they are hard, flat and indestructible. Will last 10 years. Write to us for Catalogue and record lists free.

FACTORY: 347-371 Aqueduct St., Montreal. EMANUEL BLOUT, General Manager for Canada.

E. BERLINER, 2315 ST. CATHERINE STREET - - MONTREAL.

PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslowsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc.,

RECOMMEND

"APENTA"

Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, billous troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

# 300 Acres North Saanich

This magnificent property, charmingly situated, consists of 300 acres of first-class farming land, 150 acres of which are undercultivation, the balance being bush land of the best quality, easily cleared. This property is for sale at a very low figure, and is probably the greatest bargain ever offered in the way of first-class farming property in Saanich.

**PEMBERTON & SON,**

VICTORIA, B.C. 45 FORT STREET.


## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office.
Victoria, March 9—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Pacific Slope in advance of an important ocean storm area now centered off Vancouver Island. This disturbance has caused a moderate southeast gale over the Straits of Fuca and on the Oregon coast. Rain is falling along the coast from California northward. The weather remains mild in Alberta, and 8 inches of snow has fallen at Prince Albert.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 41 | 45 |
| New Westminster | 38 | 46 |
| Kamloops | 34 | 50 |
| Barkerville | 20 | 40 |
| Calgary | 12 | 38 |
| Winnipeg | —4 | 32 |
| Portland, Ore | 40 | 44 |
| San Francisco | 48 | 58 |

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Strong winds or moderate gales, mostly from the southward, unsettled and mild, with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Winds mostly easterly and southerly, becoming fresh or strong on the Straits of Georgia, unsettled and mild, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

| | Deg. | | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a.m. | 41 | Mean | 43 |
| Noon | 45 | Highest | 45 |
| 5 p.m. | 42 | Lowest | 41 |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 8 miles east.
Noon ..... 28 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 2 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain and melted snow—.05 inches.
Barometer at noon—Observed ..... 29.552
Corrected ..... 29.574

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected ..... 29.58


Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.


VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of March, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

| Date. | Day. | Time. | Ht. | Time. | Ht. | Time. | Ht. | Time. | Ht. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. | h. m | ft. | h. m. | ft. | h. m. | ft. |
| 1 | F... | 2 51 | 7.8 | 00 | 7.2 | 10 39 | 8.1 | 18 35 | 2.2 |
| 2 | Sa.. | 3 11 | 7.7 | 6 58 | 6.8 | 11 47 | 7.9 | 19 15 | 2.5 |
| 3 | S... | 3 16 | 7.5 | 7 47 | 6.3 | 12 52 | 7.7 | 19 54 | 2.9 |
| 4 | M.. | 3 10 | 7.4 | 8 30 | 5.8 | 13 54 | 7.5 | 20 32 | 3.3 |
| 5 | Tu.. | 3 15 | 7.6 | 9 11 | 5.3 | 14 53 | 7.2 | 21 09 | 3.8 |
| 6 | W.. | 3 26 | 7.7 | 9 51 | 4.8 | 15 49 | 7.0 | 21 45 | 4.2 |
| 7 | Th.. | 3 46 | 7.9 | 10 32 | 4.4 | 16 44 | 6.8 | 22 18 | 4.7 |
| 8 | F... | 4 10 | 8.0 | 11 15 | 4.2 | 17 41 | 6.5 | 22 47 | 5.3 |
| 9 | Sa.. | 4 33 | 8.1 | 12 00 | 4.0 | 18 48 | 6.2 | 23 09 | 5.8 |
| 10 | S... | 4 53 | 8.1 | 12 51 | 3.8 | ..... | | ..... | |
| 11 | M.. | 5 11 | 8.0 | 13 45 | 3.6 | ..... | | ..... | |
| 12 | Tu.. | 5 30 | 8.0 | 14 41 | 3.4 | ..... | | ..... | |
| 13 | W.. | ..... | | ..... | | 5 54 | 8.0 | 15 36 | 3.1 |
| 14 | Th.. | ..... | | ..... | | 6 45 | 7.9 | 16 29 | 2.8 |
| 15 | F... | 3 18 | 7.4 | 4 18 | 7.3 | 8 08 | 7.8 | 17 19 | 2.5 |
| 16 | Sa.. | 2 41 | 7.2 | 5 26 | 7.1 | 10 05 | 7.8 | 18 06 | 2.4 |
| 17 | S... | 2 10 | 7.2 | 6 23 | 6.5 | 11 28 | 7.8 | 18 50 | 2.5 |
| 18 | M... | 1 50 | 7.4 | 7 14 | 5.8 | 12 46 | 7.8 | 19 31 | 2.7 |
| 19 | Tu.. | 2 09 | 7.6 | 8 03 | 4.9 | 13 59 | 7.8 | 20 13 | 3.0 |
| 20 | W.. | 2 32 | 8.0 | 8 50 | 4.0 | 15 07 | 7.8 | 20 56 | 3.6 |
| 21 | Th.. | 2 59 | 8.3 | 9 36 | 3.2 | 16 13 | 7.7 | 21 40 | 4.2 |
| 22 | F... | 3 28 | 8.6 | 10 24 | 2.4 | 17 22 | 7.5 | 22 25 | 5.0 |
| 23 | Sa.. | 3 59 | 8.8 | 11 15 | 2.0 | 18 44 | 7.4 | 23 11 | 5.8 |
| 24 | S... | 4 33 | 8.8 | 12 09 | 1.7 | 20 16 | 7.2 | ..... | |
| 25 | M... | 0 01 | 6.4 | 5 11 | 8.7 | 13 07 | 1.7 | 22 00 | 7.3 |
| 26 | Tu.. | 1 01 | 6.9 | 5 55 | 8.3 | 14 09 | 1.8 | 23 34 | 7.6 |
| 27 | W.. | 2 23 | 7.2 | 6 48 | 7.9 | 15 12 | 2.0 | ..... | |
| 28 | Th.. | 0 31 | 7.7 | 3 54 | 7.1 | 8 06 | 7.4 | 16 09 | 2.3 |
| 29 | F... | 1 12 | 7.7 | 5 17 | 6.6 | 9 27 | 7.1 | 17 00 | 2.6 |
| 30 | Sa.. | 1 28 | 7.5 | 6 16 | 6.1 | 10 52 | 6.8 | 17 47 | 3.1 |
| 31 | S... | 1 32 | 7.3 | 7 07 | 5.4 | 12 16 | 6.7 | 18 32 | 3.6 |


The reason physicians always recommend Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is because they know of its absolute purity.

NATIVE SONS' CIGAR — Smoke the Best. Havana Filled. Hand-Made.

## Removal Notice.

The Invertavish Nursery Store
From 39 Government Street
—TO—
41 Fort Street.

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## SEED POTATOES

Sutton's Reliance, one of the finest potatoes grown.
Sir Walter Raleigh, good main crop variety.
Ash Leaf, etc.
A fine collection of farm vegetable and flower seeds at.
JAY & CO., 13 Broad St.

## Trees! Trees!

CHOICE TREES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Nuts, Filberts, Grapes, Medlars, Figs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries.

Also a fine assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Hardy Azaleas and Rhododendrons, in fact, any kind of Hardy Nursery Stock in first class quality and of all the most desirable varieties.

Get Catalogue, or call at

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## SALES BY THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, ETC.

Auctions conducted anywhere in the province. Furnished residences and stocks in trade purchased. Cash advanced. Well lighted, steam-heated auction rooms, 34 Fort Street. Telephone 683.

## AUCTION

*DESIRABLE*

**Furniture and Effects**

Also Fine Driving Horse.

**Thursday, March 14th.**

*At 2 p. m.*

In our sale room, Fort Street. This will be one of our best sales in the rooms before the sale of Art and Decorative Goods.

Particulars later.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

## The Auction Sale

Of Engravings, Etchings (artists' proofs), Oil Paintings, Art and Decorative Goods will be held about March 22nd. Our patrons are asked to bear it in mind.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

For Sale, a Complete Assay Plate.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWN CO., Ltd.


# Crow's Nest Pass Coal

### Present Conditions and Future Plans of This Great Provincial Industry.

### Director Jaffray Speaks Fully and Freely Upon Policy of His Company.

Robert Jaffray, of Toronto, one of the directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, is in the city looking after the application to the legislature for a charter for a railway from Fernie to the international boundary. Mr. Jaffray, when spoken to by a Colonist reporter, was very willing to make public his views as to the future policy and prospects of his company. He said, in answer to the question, "What benefits will this development and railway give to the Province?"

The first benefit to follow the construction of the proposed line would be the opening of a market that would take from 5,000 to 6,000 tons of coal a day. Without this market the district can never have adequate development, and the Coal Company can reach it and hold it only by securing the best railway connection possible. Although there is an immense area of coal that is of the best quality for coking, the district has not all the coking coal on the continent. There will be competition from the existing sources of supply—from Cokedale, on Puget Sound, Pennsylvania, West Virgina, Utah and Colorado. There are also coal deposits at Lewiston, Montana, on the Skaget River in Washington, and other places, which may prove, when tested, to be of good coking quality. To enter and hold this market the Crow's Nest Pass Company must have the best railway facilities available, and that is why it is absolutely necessary to build this proposed spur. At Spokane the haul from the Crow's Nest mines would be about the same as that from Cokedale, on Puget Sound, so that competition will be even, and the British Columbia mines cannot afford a handicap in transportation cost. Further east, at Great Falls, Neihart, Butte Helena and other smelting points, as well as on a long section of the Great Northern railway, the Crow's Nest coal would have the advantage, over Puget Sound, but would meet serious competition in the adjacent mines, and also from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The position of the coal mining industry in British Columbia should be improved as far as possible by the building of the proposed line. The more it is improved the wider will be the market available.

Then you do not believe in restriction?

The discouraging effects of a restriction to the local market has already been felt, although the industry is but two years old. The Coal Company was preparing last year to construct more ovens to meet an increasing demand, when the sudden closing of the local smelters left them without a market for that which they were producing. One result was the obstruction of plans for building of ovens until the season was too far advanced. It is impossible to build coke ovens in winter. The Company was obliged to seek a market for its output, and was partly successful south of the line, but the proposed new ovens could not be built. When it was impossible to increase the output the British Columbia smelters resumed operations, and the Crow's Nest Coal Company was bound by its agreement to supply American consumers. That situation, together with an unfortunate accident to the power engine, was the cause of the much discussed local shortage. The actual needs of the British Columbia smelters were reasonably supplied and all demands would have been met in spite of accidents and contracts if the local smelters had been willing to enter into time contracts so that the needed supply could have been contracted for elsewhere, by the Crow's Nest Coal Company.

Then the development at the mines will be much larger if you get the American market?

Development is clearly impossible without the American market. Once that is secured by a short and cheap connection we will see the city of Fernie enlarged and two new cities brought into existence. With an output of say 6,000 tons of coal per day, there would be a daily wage bill of from $8,000 to $10,000, which would maintain three important cities in the coal region. That is a most conservative estimate, for there is good authority for anticipating a daily output of from 6,000 to 10,000 tons of coal within the next four or five years. The extent of this output, and incidentally of the wage bills and the cities in the Crow's Nest district, will depend on the conditions under which the company shall enter the field. If handicapped by excessive railway charges and roundabout routes, if delayed in its operations by legislative obstruction, if prevented in any way from cutting down the cost of production to the narrowest possible margin, its success in the field will be proportionately cramped, and the development now in prospect will be proportionately restricted.

In considering the proposed development we must remember that coal and coke are finished products ready to market and that the chief cost in their production is wages paid to the men who produce them. In finding a market for coal when it exists in such lavish abundance, the country is not exporting a raw material but a finished product, of which every dollar's worth represents more labor and more wages than a dollar's worth of almost any other line of goods. Its export will give employment to labor, build up prosperous camps and bring a proportionate volume of money back to the province. So far as the local supply is concerned, its safety can be assured only by such development of the Crow's Nest mines as would be made possible by the building of the proposed line. With an immense coal and coking industry in operation, turning out from six to ten thousand tons of coal per day, the British Columbia smelters now in operation might close down or open up without notice as often as they might feel inclined and the change would not be felt. The smelters now in operation on the Canadian side require from 500 to 550 tons of coke per day. If you restrict the mines to that market they will have all the disadvantages of working on a small scale. There will be a higher initial cost, risk of suspension through accidents, difficulty in securing labor and inability to meet any variation in the demand.

But will the increased smelting consequent on the development not go to the south of the line?

In addition to the development of the coal and coke industry, the proposed railway will open up a prospect, and an assured prospect of smelting development which may prove almost, or quite, as important. At present the balance of advantage is in favor of the Canadian side in the matter of smelter construction, and you have but to improve your opportunity. The British Columbia legislature has but to let the good fortune in. Smelting is a business that requires an infinite amount of technical and chemical knowledge, and our development in that line has been due to American enterprise, chiefly because the most successful and skilful smelters have been Americans. That condition still exists, but the American smelting experts are quite as ready to establish their smelters on this side of the line provided the prospects are as favorable. The statement given forth by Mr J. J. Hill that a leading American smelter is prepared to establish a smelting works at Fernie, provided a railway connection is secured with the Great Northern, is worthy of attention. We need not expect this or any other smelting industry to be established on the Canadian side unless there are prospects of success. At present these prospects are very bright. The smelting expert must choose the best point for assembling the various ores and fluxes required to make the mixtures he desires, and the most advantageous place is British Columbia. The lead ores of the North Star and St. Eugene are seeking a market. Wet ores have been pretty well mined out in many districts south of the boundary. For example, take Fernie, there is coke without any charge for hauling, while to carry it to any smelting point south of the line would involve a hauling charge as well as the American duty of 60 cents per ton. The lime required is at Fernie as well as elsewhere in British Columbia with no expense except the cost of quarrying. The dry ores necessary to make workable and profitable mixtures and blends must be gathered up here and there throughout the adjacent mining states. Newport in Idaho, the Pend d'Orille River District, Neihart, Belt mountain in Montana, Kalispel, east of Jennings, Libby Creek, and Republic are producing dry ores, and in fact all through Montana and Idaho, there are mines turning out from 20 to 200 tons a day of such as would be required to make a profitable blend. Some of the larger mines have established cyanide plants to treat their own ores. The proportion of wet ores to dry used in smelting the Miner puts at 4 to 1 To take wet ores into the states means $9.00 a ton duty as they run 75 per cent. of lead, and the duty is $12.00 a ton on lead. A smelting expert making his blends is like a druggist compounding a prescription. He wants wet ores and lime as fluxes, and he wants to enrich his charge sufficiently to make the final separation of the precious metals profitable. Chemical combustions, financial results, and other considerations guide the smelting expert in selecting his ores, and as a consequence there is not always a market for the owner of a small mine. Sometimes his ores are wanted and sometimes they are not. A smelter at the north of the line would be consequently in an exceptionally favorable position for handling and assembling the dry ores from the numerous mines scattered through the districts mentioned above.

In adition to the American duty of 60 cents per ton on coke in favor of Fernie, the fear of a Canadian export tax on ore is an important question with regard to the future location of smelters. Smelting men are not afraid of any such obstruction from the American government, but they regard the Canadian export duty as an ever present possibility. For that reason they are determined, if conditions are at all favorable, to locate where they will not be interfered with or obstructed in making up their desired blends. It is known that men of standing are contemplating the erection of four smelters on the Canadian side for the handling of copper and silver-lead ores. This fear of an export duty, whether well-grounded or not, would be sufficient to determine the choice in favor of Fernie and other British Columbia points even without the other advantages.

Then you think the Kootenay district would become a great smelting centre?

One of the greatest advantages possessed there is the all-important matter of railway transportation. Mr. Hill is essentially a railway man, and he has no desire to drain away our ore and coke. Every empty car hauled in connection with Canadian mineral development means a loss. The proposed railway would insure an immense coal and coke traffic, to supply established industries in the North-Western states as soon as it could be built. Once the charter is assured, the construction of coke ovens will wait only the opening of the season. And a smelter north of the line would insure a return load of ore for the coal and coke cars. A better system as far as transportation rates are concerned could not be found anywhere. Under such circumstances, a smelter could secure freight charges, and give rates for treatment that are now impossible.

It is evident that every dollar taken off the charge for treatment makes thousands of tons of ore available, and proportionately swells the cheap ores of every camp. Every dollar reduction in smelter charges widens the pay streak of every mine, and brings new mines within the paying class. Under circumstances so favorable as are known to exist in the Kootenay district the charge for smelting can be reduced, perhaps, to half, or even less than half that now charged. In every lead mine there are masses of ore that will not pay at the resent rate of treatment. In every camp there are propositions and mines just too lean to tempt operators or investors. This gives some idea of the immense advantage to be derived from the establishment of a smelter where all the conditions are favorable, and where rates can be made lower than is possible at any point where Canadian ore is now treated.

Is there no point on the American side where smelters would be established?

Much will depend on quick action. Although the Canadian side has all these advantages, we must not run away with the idea that we have everything. There are rival projects on the boards, and unless we take advantage of our opportunities they may be lost, at least as far as this generation is concerned. A good smelter site at Chelan Falls, near the centre of Washington state, has been under consideration by some prominent smelting men. This could be supplied with coke from Puget Sound, but as there is already a heavy lumber traffic from the coast there would be the aditional cost involved in the lack of return freight. A smelter at Chelan Falls could gather the dry ores that would be available for a smelter at Fernie. These would include the ores from the Hope district, in Idaho, near Montana, which are silicious and carry gold. They now go west to Everet and east to Hellena. In the Horseshoe Basin, at the head of Lake Chelan, there are the requisite lead ores to make the blends needed for a smelter at Chelan Falls, and it would only be necessary for the Northern Pacific to build about one hundred miles of railway paralell with and not across the mountain ranges to establish a smelter there and drain all the ores of the Similkameen district to it.

This location is by no means as favorable as many in the Kootenay district, but if we pursue a policy of obstruction it will certainly be chosen by some of those who are intending to embark in new smelting enterprises. We have now a prospect of building up a city as large as Butte, in the Crow's Nest coal district, and if we turn away the good fortune at our door we may delay the development of the district for half a century. We have an immediate prospect of an immense coal industry and big smelting enterprises in southern British Columbia, all depending upon the adoption of a liberal and reasonable railway policy.

Then the only opposition you expect comes from competing lines?

Above the questions of conflicting interests between railway corporations is the broader question of freedom in the development of a railway policy. The carrying and assembling of our minerals in Southern British Columbia must follow the natural channels, whether or not they conform to political imaginary lines. Grades are of more importance than distance, and we must adapt our railway policy to the physical features of the country. We must not force the shipment of low-grade ores on high grade railways, and the great bulk of the mining development in British Columbia must be in low grade ores. If railway men are not obstructed they will follow the natural conformation of the country. It was a mistake to prevent the building of a railway along the Kettle River valley, and much of the ores of that district will yet have to be shipped out by that route if they are to be shipped at all. On a grade of one-half of one per cent an ordinary locomotive can haul only 1,350 tons, on a grade of one per cent this is cut to 600 tons, and on a grade of 116 feet to the mile, or about two per cent, the load is cut to 300 tons. On the line pushed through, or rather up and down, from Robson to Bull-dog Summit, thirty miles, and down to Cascade, twenty-four miles, there is a grade of 116 feet to the mile, with fourteen-degree curves. From Grand Forks up to Eholt creek there is twelve miles of the same grade and curvature. From Robson to Trail there are heavy grades, and from Trail to Rossland there is a grade of 211 feet to the mile with sharper curves.

All this shows great pluck and enterprise in railway building, but it is not the way to carry ore. There are millions of tons of ore in the mountains between Greenwood and Grand Forks running $8, $10 and $12 to the ton, and these can never be profitably hauled over such grades. This must be hauled to where it is marketable, whether on the Canadian or American side, by railways that follow the natural conformation of the country, and if we improve the present opportunity the markets will be established on the Canadian side.

Sir Charles Tupper owns a mine near the border which can only be approached from the south? Yes.

An extreme case of the folly of attempting to make railway lines conform to political boundaries is furnished by the Velvet mine, in which Sir Charles Tupper is largely interested. It is on the Canadian side, and there is absolutely no means of access to it except from the south. If you pursue a Chinese policy in the matter of railways, that mine will remain for ever undeveloped. If you appear afraid to allow the construction of lines from the Great Northern system up the natural highways of the country, you will drive off the capital and enterprise you have been seeking in all the financial centres of the globe. The ores must go around the mountain ranges, not across them, and that can be done only by making use of the American railway systems. The bonding privileges will often have to be invoked to transport ores, coal and other minerals between points in Southern British Columbia, and you must make your policy conform to that situation.

Here are men asking neither bounty nor favor, and are willing to build with their own money a line clearly essential to the development of the coal district of the Crow's Nest Pass, essential also to the establishment of a smelting plant where it is needed on our side of the line. If you tell us you do not want our investments you will deserve the loss and delays that such a policy entail.

What revenue do you now pay the province?

Ten cents a ton on every ton of coal mined. We now give them avout $140 a day, when we are producing 10,000 tons a day, as we hope to before long, if we get an American market for our coal, we will be giving the province a revenue of $1,000 a day.

Can you show that the C. P. R. will benefit by these results?

Is it not self-evident that they must? A large increase of population is what a railways needs more than anything else. Settlement is the thing railways welcome, with all its concomitant advantages, and settlement will vary with the output of our mines and the output will depend on the extent of our market.

## GREAT NORTHERN CONNECTION

### Toronto Board of Trade Committee Favor Its Construction.

Toronto, March 9.—The railway and transportation committee of the Toronto Board of Trade passed a resolution to-day, with only one dissenting voice, favoring construction of a Kootenay and Southern railway to connect with the Great Northern.


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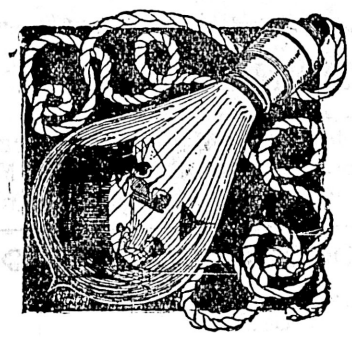

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BLOOD AND BONE THE GREAT FERTILIZER
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## THE SEQUEL OF BOER vs. BRITON

resulting upon Lord Roberts' historical entry into Pretoria, could hardly have been more appropriate. Commenting upon the rejoicings, the Earl of Rosslyn, while a prisoner of war in Pretoria, says:

"Hollander and Britisher, Soldier and Boer Peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a mutual expression of esteem and a glass of

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# MINES AND MINING

*A Weekly Summary of Events*

*By David E. Bogle.*

The current issue of the Canadian Mining Review contains the substance of an interesting interview afforded by Mr. Aldridge, of the Trail Creek smelter, to the editor of that periodical on the subject of "Freight and Treatment Charges on B. C. Lead Ores." According to this authority an offer was made to the C. P. R. by the United States smelters and the Great Northern Railway in December, 1899, of certain freight and treatment charges on lead ores, by which arrangement the Canadian lead mines received from $5 to $10 per ton more for his ore than he had obtained during that year. But before the close of 1900 conditions in the United States had changed; the supply of lead ores had increased, while the production of dry ores had become proportionately less. In consequence, the American Smelter Trust asked that the agreement which they had proposed should be modified, and that they should receive a rebate on the freight rate. This was refused by the railway on the grounds that such a modification would merely benefit the Trust, and not the miner. A conference was then suggested by the railway company, at which representatives of the smelters agreed to be present; but instead of attending, they sent an agent to the Slocan to circulate the report that the Trust was in the market for Slocan ores, but that it was unable to secure satisfactory freight rates for the year 1901. At a meeting of the Slocan mine owners, the circumstance that freight rates had been reduced to all points $1 per ton, by both the C. P. R. and Great Northern, was pointed out by the agent, and he was asked whether he was in a position to offer the same treatment charge as last year. He answered not, and upon being required to say whether the smelters would quote any rate whatsoever, he replied in the negative. Shortly after the report had been circulated by the authorized agent of the United States smelters that they were in the market for Slocan ores, a prominent mine owner of the East Kootenay country wired direct to the vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., asking him for a treatment charge, apart altogether from freight rates. The reply received was to the effect that the American Smelting & Refining Co. was not now in the market for lead ores, but that they might possibly be able to handle some ore at the Omaha works. A few days later this correspondence was carried on further, with the result that the East Kootenay mine owner failed absolutely to obtain anything definite whatsoever from the American Smelting & Refining Co., and one of their officers admitted informally that they had been tricked by the Trust and that it was now evident to them that they did not intend to make any rates on British Columbia ores. In other words, Mr. Aldrich states that the play of the American Smelting & Refining Co was first to raise the refining charge to Canadian smelters to $4.00 per ton, believing by so doing that they would remove the competition of Canadian smelters; secondly, that they would temporarily withdraw from the British Columbia lead market, thus leaving the Canadian lead producers with practically no market for their products. Considering the fact that the United States smelters had been handling something over 50 per cent. of the lead ores of the country, it certainly left the Canadian smelters in somewhat of an embarrassing position but the railway company has, through its smelting works and the Hall Mines Smelter, placed within the last month a very large lead output in the East and West Kootenay countries, including the St. Eugene, North Star, Sullivan, Payne and others, and the miners will receive practically as good rates as they received during the year 1900 when the American Smelting & Refining Co. took over 50 per cent. of these ores. The American Smelting & Refining Co. have therefore found to their chagrin that not only can the British Columbia lead miners live without them, but they have actually been able to obtain practically as good rates as when they were in the market. It is interesting to note that in a recent misunderstanding between various interests in the Trust, the Trust's policy in dealing with the British Columbia situation has been severely criticized by those who are likely in the future to dictate its policy.

There is no doubt but that the relations between the Canadian lead ore producers and the Canadian smelters should be very close, as their interests are to a certain extent the same, and it is only fair to say, so far as the smelters are concerned, that they have not made more than a fair interest upon their investment in the handling of the lead ores of the province.

But if the bounty of $5 per ton on pig lead is granted by the government this session, it will have the effect of not only firmly establishing the lead smelting and refining interests in British Columbia, but it will also secure for the lead miners better rates upon their ores and stimulate largely the lead mining industry, as well as creating a healthy demand for a large tonnage of low grade dry ores which are necessary to mix with the lead ores in the smelting processes.

## POSSIBILITIES OF LOCAL REFINING.

Meanwhile the action of the American Smelter Trust, has precipitated the enquiry of establishing in the province itself a refining, in conjunction with a local smelting, industry; and the result of that enquiry seems to make evident the great possibilities ahead of effort in this direction. We appear in fact to have been so dependent on the United States in the past both for the treatment of our dry ores and their marketing that we have, as it were, been almost appalled at the idea of taking the initiative ourselves. Suddenly confronted with a situation when we must either close down our mines until the United States smelters are ready to take their product on their own terms, or look elsewhere for a market, we begin to ask if the second alternative is not preferable; and we are only surprised that it did not occur to us much earlier in the day to discuss the enormous advantages of a course, which in the light of present investigations, appears so great. Now the opportunities for the successful marketing of our lead not only in the Orient, but when carried as ballast in bottoms, even in Eastern Canada and Europe, has already been discussed at some length in this column of he Colonist by Mr. Bogle, and I need not therefore, deal with this phase of the question just now; I have however received this week a letter from an undoubted authority on smelting in this country, who has placed at my disposal certain figures, which tend to show how very considerable a margin can be relied on for the profitable operation of local refineries . My correspondent, after stating the price paid by the local smelters to mine owners for their ore, for which the basis of settlement is the world's market daily quotation for pig lead, goes on to say that from this price a deduction is made of $1.00 per 100 pounds, which is the approximate equivalent of the cost of refining the bullion and transporting the resulting pig lead from the refinery to London and marketing it there. Here we have twenty dollars a ton charged, of which it is fair to presume that $15 represents the cost of refining and $5.00 the cost of marketing. But in addition to the $15 which goes to the refiner, there is still to be considered the cost of transporting the lead bullion from the British Columbia smelter to the refinery in the Eastern States, which, with existing rates for transcontinental freight, would represent approximately $9 per ton on a 50 per cent. lead ore. Consequently, if refinery works were established in British Columbia, there would be a margin of over and above the customary Eastern charge of at least $10 per ton. With our present mineral production, its steady growth and prospects of far greater increase, which the localization of the subsidiary industries of smelting and refining would naturally hasten and stimulate, the projected establishment of refineries in British Columbia promises well for the profitable investment of capital, and beyond this, it would assure to the mining industry an uninterrupted prosperity.

## GROWTH OF THE SMELTING INDUSTRY.

Commenting on discussion in the Rossland Miner, as to the daily capacity of the several smelting plants in the Interior, which is at present 3,450 tons, but which with increases as proposed would be brought up to 6,050 tons, the Nelson Tribune remarks that: "This means that the men at present in the smelting business have improvements in hand for the doubling of their capacity. This means that extensions already decided upon will require just twice the present amount of coal and coke which the Fernie Coal Co. has so far been unable to supply. Nor is it suggested that with the doubling of the present smelting capacity the smelting requirements of the province will be met. On the contrary, it is confidently predicted that before the close of 1902 the smelting capacity of the Interior will have increased to 10,000 tons per day. This naturally raises the question whether, in the interests of the mining and smelting industry of the province, the government can safely take any steps calculated to divert the present fuel supply. If the supply is unequal to the present local demand, how can it meet a three-fold local demand with an additional avenue, provided for its outlet to the south?

## ORE DELIVERIES AT NELSON.

Without any visible reasons being assigned, the shipments to the Hall Mines smelter during the past week were much smaller than those previously received. The total shipments did not reach 500 tons, while the week before they were nearly 800 tons. Only a few properties shipped, and they were the principal mines of the district. About 60 tons were received from the Kaslo district, the greater portion of this coming from the American Boy. It has been two weeks since any has been received from that section. Both the Arlington and the Queen Bess of the Slocan made a consignment of about 80 tons each, while they generally ship about 100 tons. From the Highland mine, at Ainsworth, 80 tons of concentrates were sent in. The Trade Dollar, situated in the Sandon district, made one shipment of 22 tons, while the Black Prince, on Springer Creek delivered one car containing about 20 tons. The Hewett, of New Denver, made a much larger shipment this week than it has done at any previous time, the amount being over 50 tons.

One new property was added to the shipping list during the week. It was the Sunset group, situated near Whitewater and operated by the Canadian Goldfields Syndicate. Although it was its initial shipment, the amount delivered here was over 30 tons. The next consignment, which will be larger. About 100 tons of iron ore were received from Cherry creek, Kamloops.

## THE ATHABASCA REPORT.

This is the season of the year when the annual reports of the mining companies operating in the province may be expected. The past week has been prolific in this regard. Among others the report of the Athabasca is most deserving of note, not only because the statements it contains are, generally speaking, of a satisfactory nature, but because it is in every respect a model of what a mine manager's report should be. A shareholder in reading it need not possess a technical knowledge of mining to understand exactly the position the mine is in, but that is not saying that it is lacking in technical detail. The report in fact is as complete a history of the operation of the Athabasca mine for the period under review, as a well kept ship's log is a record of a voyage from port to port. The report shows that during the year the company mined some 5,054 tons of ore, which in mill returns yielded $170,668.96. Against this the manager has charged the entire cost of mining and milling, as well as $29,014.48, for development of the property; after which he computes the profit upon the year's operations at $29,551.19, or a trifle less than $6 per ton upon the ore mined.

With respect to the Athabasca vein, the report sets out that it continues to present difficulties in the way of mining which renders the cost very high, as for every ton of ore, from four to five tons of waste have been mined. In common with the character of the ground, the value of the ore and its nature have been uneven, and owing to local conditions a certain amount of waste had to be sent to the mill during the last three or four months of the year, which altogether accounted for the drop in the returns from the mill. The manager, however, regards these conditions as temporary and adds that he is beginning to find again rich bodies of ore as rich as any he has found in the schist. Speaking generally, the manager, Mr. Fell, says the Athabasca mine is not a property in which ore reserves can be blocked out, ore chutes defined and the future planned with certainty. He regards the company's experience in the past as the best ground for confidence in the future, and looked at in that light, he confidently asserts that the prospects of the mine have been very much benefited by the development work of the past year. This work, he explains, has shown the existence of ore bodies the richness of which was not before suspected. It has shown that the vein is greater in extent than formerly supposed, and that ore chutes or pockets of rich ore are scattered through the vein in both the granite and the schist. But the most important result achieved by the development of last year he regards as the opening up of the mine so that it becomes possible to very greatly increase the output. While mining a very high grade of ore this was not so important, as the grade had to be treated with great care at the mill, but with the completion of the cyanide plant, rendering it possible to treat 800 tons of ore per month, the fact that the mine is in a position to stand the increased output becomes a most important feature in considering the outlook for the coming year.


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## CANADA IN BRITAIN.

A Good Work Being Done in the Old Country Schools.

The excellent work inaugurated in Old Country schools to give the children accurate knowledge of Canada is told in a letter by the English correspondent of the Montreal star. He writes:

I have just seen the first of the official reports on recent examination in Canadian subjects, held under the auspices of Canadian government, in over one hundred schools throughout the United Kingdom. The papers submitted were far too numerous for one person to adjudicate upon, but this report, referring as it does to a considerable portion, may be taken to be general in its application. So important does it seem as indicative of the entire success of the scheme—a feather in the cap of the high commissioner's office, who organized it—and indicative of the desire for an accurate knowledge of Canadian life and Canadian history both on the part of teacher and pupils, and of the opening for an extension of the campaign by means of well arranged lectures, that a few extracts are worth quoting. "Taken as a whole," says the report, "the results are more creditable, and afford striking evidence that the children have acquired a very comprehensive knowledge of the history, geography and general features of Canada. This knowledge should not only be valuable to them, but it is likely to be used in correcting many erroneous impressions about Canada, which exist in the minds of the people generally their elders." "The work of the girls," we are told "is distinctly superior to that of the boys." "Considering the youth of many of the children" (11 to 13), the report proceeds to say, "the answers are remarkably good, and many Canadians and persons familiar with Canada would have considerable difficulty in answering more correctly and intelligently some of the 'posers' set by the examiners. In most cases the children appear to have entered into this work with pleasure and even enthusiasm. However, satisfactory their work, there can be no doubt that the thanks of the Canadian Government are largely due to the hearty and loyal co-operation and assistance which they have been fortunate enough to receive from their teachers. The letters of the teachers which accompany the papers voice a general expression of patriotic desire that their pupils should learn more about our great Empire, which is more than a trite formality." A matter well worth consideration is the opinion of the writer of the report "that some of the large schools in this country would not be adverse to adopting some more advanced text-books dealing with Canada, either as a temporary subject of regular work, or in the form of a 'holiday task.'" As to the errors of the essays and papers some of them, of course, partook of the ludicrous, but others are founded on the imperfection of the text-book in which the children were examined. In these respects the report says: "It is to be regretted that the text-book appears to have emphasized rather than corrected the common error in this country that Newfoundland forms a portion of the Dominion. Most of the pupils, and many of the teachers obviously hold this impression. Lacrosse, cricket, and other summer amusements are repeatedly mentioned as winter sports. Of all matters dealt with none seems to have created a greater impression than the account of the Indians, particularly among the more youthful, whose romantic sentiments are fanned into outburst of eloquence when dealing with the 'braves.' The formula 'tall, straight, copper-colored fellows who never smile except when killing people,' pervades essay after essay in some form or other, until the eye almost shrinks from the encounter." In conclusion, the report says: "The scheme has been the means of giving a vast number of children a very fair idea of Canada's size, productions and requirements, and the general conditions of life existing there, and may be regarded as one of the most practical and satisfactory methods of distributing information yet attempted."

## BIRD AND MAN.

The early bird may catch the worm
  All right, all right, but say!
Have you noticed that the man who gets
  To work about midday
Who opens up his desk along
  About half after ten.
Is the one who carries home the most
  Of that which dazzles men?
—Chicago Times-Herald.

HarryGirls take things so literally, you know.

Fred—As for example?

Harry—Five years ago, when my sister was twenty-five. I wished her many happy returns. And if you'll believe it her twenty-fifth birthday comes regularly every year.—Boston Transcript.


## San Francisco-Wrecking Company Inc.

Sub-Marine Diving Apparatus, For Sale and to Rent.

Office—42 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

## Canadian Pacific Navigation Co

(LIMITED)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 55—Taking Effect November 15th, 1900.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a. m. from inner wharf. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:15 o'clock, p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 Train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

NORTHERN ROUTE

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangel and Skagway, at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER,
General Passenger Agent.

## Atlantic S.S. Tickets.

Passengers ticketed to and from all European points. For rates, sailings and all information apply to

B. W. GREER,
Cor. Fort and Govt.Sts., Victoria, B. C.

or W. P. CUMMINGS,
General S.S. Agent, Winnipeg.


NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino, Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich and part of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act" are now due for the year 1901. Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before the 30th day of June, 1901:

Three-fifths of one per cent on real property.

Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars in accordance with the following classification, upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent. up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent. on the remainder:

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent on the remainder:

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1901:

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Three per cent on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

Upon such excess of income:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent up to ten thousand dollars, an dthree per cent on the remainder:

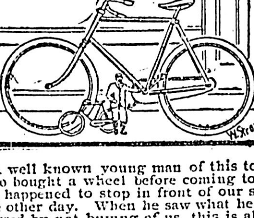
Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder:

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent. up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent on the remainder.

Revenue Tax, $3.00 per capita (Victoria City excepted.)

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

Victoria, B. C., February 28th, 1901.


A well known young man of this town, who bought a wheel before coming to see us, happened to stop in front of our store the other day. When he saw what he had missed by not buying of us, this is about the size he seemed to feel. Let this be A warning to you. Dont buy a wheel without calling on THE AGENTS FOR

## CRAWFORDS

Brantford's, and Massey-Harris Bicycles

CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT, 42 Broad St.
THOS. PLIMLEY, Prop.


LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA NO. 2, A. F. & A. M., 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—A. MAXWELL MUIR Sec.


## CANADIAN PACIFIC

When Going East Take The

Canadian Pacific Railway

## Through Cars to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul.

STEAMSHIP AND SLEEPING CAR BERTHS RESERVED.

For rates and all information, apply to
B. W. GREER,
Ticket Agent,
Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Vancouver, B. C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. TURKISH BATHS

Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.


## *Handy List of Victoria Firms*

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

F. KEOWN & CO.—179 Douglas street, sign and all kinds of painting done reasonably. f26

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. ap1

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BRICKLAYER.

HOLLIS—General brick layer, ranges, cement work, jobbing a specialty. 175 Fort St. f27

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WM. BLAIR—Artistic Photographer, 60 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. j23

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pecoes, Koronas, Primos, Etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 360b.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B. 37.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON—Special attention given to job work, alterations, etc. 106 Douglas street. Telephone 226. f21

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 55 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

MESSENGERS' SERVICE.

B. C. District Messenger Service. Telephone 409; office 74 Douglas St.
E. J. TENNANT, Mgr.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

THE B. C. NOVELTY WORKS.

GENERAL REPAIRING—Sewing machines and lawn mowers a specialty. 105 Douglas street. Established 1888. f20

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 52.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200 — Largest establishment; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING—Robt. Heron, late of Mann & Heron, 20 Broad St., Victoria, next Colonist office.

SCAVENGERS.

THE GENERAL SCAVENGER BUSINESS formerly carried on by the late Ed. Lines in future will be carried on by Mrs. Ed. Lines, who wishes to thank all customers for past favors and hopes they will continue their patronage.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at their next meeting for a transfer of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Bank Exchange, situate on the corner of Yates and Langley street, Victoria, to H. C. Wulf.

[illegible] H. SIEBENBAUM.


## THE White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd.

THE ATLIN, KLONDIKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS

CAN BE REACHED VIA

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

EARLIER IN THE SEASON AND QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER WAY.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) WINTER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN

SKAGWAY AND WHITE HORSE

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. | 8:30 a.m. | Skagway | Ar. | 4:40 p.m. |
| Lv. | 11:20 a.m. | Log Cabin | Ar. | 2:00 p.m. |
| Lv. | 12:15 p.m. | Bennett | Ar. | 1:25 p.m. |
| Lv. | 2:00 p.m. | Caribou | Ar. | 11:38 a.m. |
| Ar. | 4:35 p.m. | White Horse | Lv. | 9:00 a.m. |

THROUGH WINTER MAIL AND EXPRESS SERVICE MAINTAINED TO AND FROM YUKON POINTS.

J. FRANCIS LEE,
Traffic Manager.

J. H. GREER,
Commercial Agent.
100 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

## Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Take Effect Tuesday Oct. 16, 1900

S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"

Sails from Victoria, Tuesday, 7:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Wednesday, 7:00 a.m., for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Friday, 4:00 a.m., for Comox and Union Wharf direct.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Friday, 6 p.m., for Nanaimo direct.

Sails from Nanaimo, Saturday, 7:00 a.m., for Victoria and Way Ports.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.


IN THE MATTER of the application of the Bank of British Columbia for a certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot Forty-Three (43), Fairfield Estate, Victoria City, and Lots Seven (7), and Eight (8), Block Seventy-Five (75), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to the Bank of British Columbia on the 10th day of March, 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.
4th. December, 1909.

F. J. COSTELLO, Manager


## J. W. KINLOCH

63 BROAD STREET dealer in

Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds.

Plumbing and Gas-fitting orders receive Prompt Attention.

Tin Roofing and Sheet Iron work. Air-tight Stoves a Specialty.

A trial solicited.

## Use Eddy's Brushes.

The most durable in the market.

## MATCHES

Eddy's Telegraph, Telephone, Eagle Parlor, Victoria Parlor and Comet Parlor Matches.

For Sale Everywhere.

## NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and at YOKAHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.


NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Chinese merchants, at Victoria, B. C., under the name of Kwong Sun Tai & Co., has this day been dissolved. The business of the firm will be carried on by Lum Kwong Lup, to whom all accounts owing to said firm are to be paid, and who will settle all outstanding claims.

LIM COY. WONG BAK.
LUM KWONG LUP. WONG BACK SING.
LUM GOK. LIM FOO.
LOOK DON.

Dated 5th March, 1901.

## British Columbia Agricultural Association.

A meeting of the Board of Management of the above Association will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Secretary.


## Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Seeds, Plants, Vines, Etc. Extra choice stock of Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Plum and other Fruit Trees. Most complete stock in the province.

100 page Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

## Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's steamships State of California, Walla Walla, Umatilla and City of Puebla, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Apr. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—Mar. 11, 26, Apr. 10, May 10.
SENATOR—Mar. 1, 16, 31, Apr 15, 30.
AL-KI—Mar 6, 21, Apr. 5.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA—Apr. 20, May 5.
CITY OF TOPEKA—May 15.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. The steamer COTTAGE CITY (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a. m., Mar. 15, 27, Apr. 11, 26, May 11.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

TICKET OFFICE—618 First Ave. Seattle.
M. Talbot, Comm'l Agt.
C. W. Miller, Asst. Gen. Agt. Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
General Agents, San Francisco.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti, Wednesday March 13, at 4 p.m.

SS. MARIPOSA sails for Honolulu, 2 p. m., Saturday, March 16.

S. S. SONOMA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday, Mar. 27, 9 p .m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Sehome and Rosalie, Connecting at Seattle with overland flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

"KINSHUI MARU" will arrive March 20th, from Japan, China and all Asiatic parts.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

## The Best Bargains

ON THE MARKET
One and Ten Acre Blocks in

## Woodland Park.

Swinnerton & Oddy.


Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a transfer to Charles Berryman of Victoria, of the license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Bay View Saloon," situate on the southeast corner of Government and Humboldt Streets in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 6th day of February, A. D., 1901.

FRANCES A. BERRYMAN,
Administratrix of the Estate of Richard Henry Berryman, Deceased


## NOTICE TO ENGINEERS

Dowale's EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID for removing and preventing scale, will keep your BOILERS CLEAN and prevents pitting. SAVES FUEL and prolongs the life of the Boiler and Feed Pipes. For sale by Andrew Gray, MARINE IRON WORKS, Sole Agent for British Columbia.

## Reduced Rates!

TO SEATTLE AND PT. TOWNSEND
COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

Fare 25c Berths 25c
Freight 50c per Ton

FAST STEAMER

"SEHOME"

Arriving daily except Sunday at 3:00 p.m.
Leaving daily except Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

INNER WHARF.

DODWELL & CO., AGENTS,
'Phone 580. 64 Government St.


## FOR SALE.

292 cwt. of old Brass Condenser Tubes,

Tenders for the above will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until 10 a. m. of Saturday, the 16th instant, and should be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Tubes."

The tubes may be inspected any week day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 a. m., and tenders may be for the whole lot or for a portion at a rate per ton. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. SIMMINS,
Naval Store Officer.

H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 4th March, 1901.


## Gore & McGregor

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, etc. Room 2, Five Sisters Block.
Telephone 627. P.O. Box 152.


PASSENGERS. [illegible]

# THEATRICAL

March 18—Dan Sully, in "The Parish Priest."
March 20— A. G. Field's Minstrels.
March 25—"The Village Parson."
March 28—Mme. Modjeska.
April 1, 2 and 3—The James Neill Co
April 5—Mme. Albani.
April 8—Nell Burgess, in "A County Fair."
May 1—Blanche Walsh, in "More Than Queen."
May 3—"The Evil Eye.

The well known Irish actor, Mr. Daniel Sully, surrounded by a capable company will play in Victoria on Monday evening, March 18th, a week from to-morrow in an entirely new role, in which he has been appearing with great success in New York and Boston. Those who have admired and loved Mr. Sully in his genial, whole souled Irish characterizations will find no cause to regret his laying aside secular garments and assuming the habilaments of the Parish Priest, according to those who have seen "The Parish Priest." He is the same lovable man still and his vestments seem to have given him a higher grasp on human affections. There is nothing to offend in "The Parish Priest." It treats of those subjects nearest the heart tenderly; and withal is pervaded by that delightful comedy of which Mr. Sully is so great an exponent. Its exquisite sentiment brings the tears to the heart but ere they can reach the eyes, Mr. Sully has banished them by his irresistible humor. The love story is a pretty one, yet forcefully told, and holds the attention until the drop of the curtain.

* * *

Al. G. Field's minstrels, which appear at the Victoria on March 20, come with good recommendations, the press throughout the country where they have been passing through en route here having spoken very highly of the aggregation. The Pittsburg Press says in introducing a column eulogy of the show: "Pittsburg theatre-goers have seen all the principal minstrel companies on the road, but not even in Haverley's days did they see a larger company than Al G. Field's. Mr. Field, by the way, is pretty nearly a Pittsburger himself, having been born at Brownsville, where his boyhood was spent. He has a host of relatives and old friends here and hereabouts. "The Oldest, the Biggest, the Best," is Al. Field's catch line, and it covers the case. This is his sixteenth annual touring season, making his the oldest minstrel company on the road. Fifty people are marshalled under his manegerial banner, making it the largest."

Their first part is a new one, the minstrels being introduced as American visitors to the Paris Exposition in a sketch entitled "A Night in Paris During the Exposition."

* * *

Miss Josephine Stanton, an artiste well known to Victoria theatre-goers, having been for several seasons comic opera prima donna with Col. W. A. Thompson's Boston Lyric Opera Co., and her husband, Henry Hallam, formerl ytenor with the same company, are organizing the Josephine Stanton Opera Co. for a tour of the world. Leaving San Francisco in April, they will visit Honolulu, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, India, Australia and South Africa. Miss Stanton's clever work in the various operas of the repertoire of the Boston Lyrics gained her, as well as her talented husband, quite a reputation, and her performances made her a favorite here, hence Victorians, while welcoming her success, will regret her departure for the far-away scenes.

* * *

Theatre-goers will learn with pleasure of the engagement by Manager Jamieson, of the Victoria theatre, of the James Neill Co., for a return engagement of three nights, at the beginning of April, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Advantage was taken of their journey from Buffalo to San Francisco to induce the clever comedian and his company to play another engagement here. The repertoire has not yet been announced.

* * *

Madame Albani is to give a ballad concert here on April 5th, at the Victoria theatre. Among the many incidents which took place in connection with the death of Queen Victoria was the singing of Madame Albani in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor on Sunday, February 3. The King, recognizing the fact that Madame Albani had been for so long much liked by the late Queen, and had sung to her so many times, graciously commanded her to sing in the Chapel where the mortal remains of Her late Majesty rested previous to her removal to Frogmore the following day.

* * *

Last week Wm. A. Brady purchased from Francis Aymar Matthews a one-act play called "A Little Tragedy at Tientsin." This, with "Alice of Old Vincennes," in connection with "Her Majesty," will be used for Grace George's next tour. In the first play, Miss George will personate a Chinese slave girl sold by her father to an aged Chinaman, but enamored of a young American.

## RAISING THE MAINE.

Plan on Which a Chicago Contractor Expects to Succeed.

From Albany Journal.

Without expense to the government, the wreck of the Maine, and also that of the Spanish transport Alfonso XII will be removed from the harbor of Havana, if the plan for doing the work which was devised by N. F. Chamberlain, of Chicago, proves to be one that can be carried out. Mr. Chamberlain made his plans and organized a company about two years ago. Before he had his arrangements completed the government called for bids for the contract to raise the Maine, but as the lowest of those received was $1,500,000, all were rejected, and Mr. Chamberlain had his opportunity to offer to do the work for salvage This proposition was accepted, and on Saturday the contract was signed. Mr. Chamberlain agrees to pay the government three per cent. of the net proceeds of his enterprise, and to turn over all personal property of the crew of the Maine, that may be recovered.

Mr. Chamberlain's plan for removing the wreck of the Maine is unique. He will build an immense cofferdam around the submerged remains of the battleship. The structure is to be eighty feet wide at the base, and as broad as a safe waggon road at the top. The foundation for it will consist of bundles of brush, thirty feet long and weighted with stone, and earth will be dumped a[illegible] wall [illegible] feet high, and rising w[illegible] above the [illegible]e of the water will be pumped out [illegible] enclosed space, and a well will be [illegible]ng within it, into which the bilge water can run, to be removed by the pumping engines that will be kept running. When this part of the work has been done, the rest will be comparatively easy. It will consist of taking the wreck apart and hoisting the parts out for transportation. It is estimated that the Chamberlain Company will come into possession of one hundred tons of brass and bronze, besides the ship's protective armor and its engines. The cost of the work will be something like $75,000.

For the removal of the wreck of the Alfonso XII a different plan will be adopted. It lies in shallow water, and it is believed that it can be dragged upon the beach by means of an intricate and elaborate system of blocks, tackle and rollers.

## WHEN WISDOM TOLD.

The Queen at a Stormy Period in England.

Pall Mall Budget.

The popularity that has been bestowed on the monarchy in England by the noble character and strictly constitutional actions of the Queen carried it unharmed through the stormy period in the middle of the nineteenth century, when most of the crowns of Europe were falling from the heads of their wearers in a storm of democratic upheaval. Some apprehension was indeed felt in England also when the Chartist agitation assumed a serious aspect. How the threatened march of the Chartists on London came to nothing is a matter of common knowledge. But the personal popularity of the sovereign with the masses of the nation suffered no eclipse, and her appearances in public were at all times and in all places the signal for public rejoicings. The Queen and Prince Consort were, however, deeply impressed with the evidences of distress both in Ireland and Great Britain. "With characteristic conscientiousness," says one of Her Majesty's biographers, they "did not rest content with the fact that the social peace in England was not endangered. They felt there never would have been even the anticipation of danger, unless there had been much in the condition of the poorer classes which called for redress." They had not been many days at Osborne before they sent for Lord Ashley (better known to this generation as Lord Shaftesbury), and asked his advice as to what could be done to render more happy the condition of the poor. This was a subject which, as is well known, was to Lord Ashley not merely an occupation, but a passion. His whole life from youth to old age was given to it; almost his last words, at the age of 85, when he knew he was dying, were: "I cannot bear to leave the world with all the misery in it." They had a long conversation in the gardens at Osborne. The Prince asked for advice, and how he could best assist towards the common weal. "Now, sir," replied Lord Ashley, "I have to ask Your Royal Highness whether I am to speak out freely, or to observe court form?"

"For God's sake," said the Prince, "speak out freely."

Lord Ashley then advised him to throw himself into movements to promote the social well-being of the masses of the people, and to show in public that he was doing so. On the Prince asking for more detail, Lord Ashley urged him to come and see for himself how the poorest people in London lived; to go into their houses, and he offered himself to conduct the Prince over houses in St. Giles, near Seven Dials. He also urged hi mto take the chair a month later at the meeting of the Laborers' Friend Society, and (with the little bit of worldly wisdom that guileless people so often pride themselves on) to come in semi-state, with several carriages, four horses, outrider and scarlet liveries. The Prince felt he ought not to consent to all this without asking Lord John Russell's advice, but he gave a conditional consent. Lord John, however, was hostile, and offered strong opposition to the Prince acting on Lord Ashley's advice. However, Lord Ashley stuck to his guns. He admitted that in any strictly political matter the Prince was bound to abide by the advice of the prime minister, but on a matter like this he advised the Prince to tell Lord John that "Your Royal Highness is as good a judge as he is." Lord Ashley finally prevailed, and the Prince took the chair at the Laborers' Friend meeting on May 18, 1848. The outriders and the scarlet liveries were not omitted, and the Prince made a speech which Sir Theodore Martin says first fairly showed the country what he was, and gave a very important impulse to the manifold movements towards social improvement which were so marked a feature of her reign.

Jenks—I was thinking of running up to your house to-night after dinner.

Henpeck—You'd better not, for you won't get any. Its the girl's day out, and my wife has a meeting on hand at the Housekeepers' Club.—Philadelphia Press.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

# THE CORONATION OATH.

(Goldwin Smith, in the Sun.)

The coronation declaration and oath of the King of England, settled in 1688, is a curious historic fossil of the Revolutionary period. The King is made solemnly to repudiate the doctrine of Transubstantiation and to declare that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin and saints are idolatrous and superstitious. To baffle the wiles of the Jesuit, he solemnly declares that he takes his oath in the plain meaning of the words as understood by Protestants, without evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation; a formality the framers of which would seem to have been rather simple-minded, since it is obvious that he who had equivocated in swearing would equivocate in declaring the sense in which he swore.

There can be no doubt that this formality is not only obsolete but extremely offensive and insulting to all the millions of Roman Catholics who are numbered among His Majesty's subjects. There can hardly be any doubt that it will be abolished by parliament with the hearty concurrence of all right-minded and sensible men. Its counterpart has already been abolished in the admission of officers of state. The only possibility of a demurrer from any quarter arises out of the alarm of Popery which the recent demonstrations of the Ritualists may have created in the British mind. This alarm may be somewhat intensified if the Roman Catholic Tablet can make good its statement that the King has time and time again at nuptials or at requiem mass knelt before Roman Catholic altars. But the better feeling is sure to prevail.

Catholics, however, when they denounce the coronation oath as a monstrous and intolerable outrage ought in justice to remember its history. At the time when it was settled England and Scotland had just escaped the attempt of a Catholic King, backed by the persecuting despot of France, to rob them of their political liberties and ultimately of their national religion. The country was at the same time full of Huguenot exiles flying from a Catholic persecution of which the Catholic Duc de St. Simon says in his "Memoirs:"

"The revocation of the edict of Nantes, without the slightest pretext or recessity, and the various proscriptions that followed it, were the fruits of a frightful plot, in which the new spouse was one of the chief conspirators, and which depopulated a quarter of the realm, ruined its commerce, weakened it in every direction, gave it up for a long time to the public and avowed pillage of the dragoons, authorized torments and punishments by which so many innocent people of both sexes were killed by thousands; ruined a numerous class; tore in pieces a world of families; armed relatives against relatives so as to seize their property and leave them to die of hunger; banished out manufactures to foreign lands, made those lands flourish and overflow at the expense of France, and enabled them to build new cities; gave to the world the spectacle of a prodigious population proscribed, stripped, fugitive, wandering, without crime, and seeking shelter far from its country; sent to the galleys nobles, rich old men, people much esteemed for their piety, learning and virtue, people well off, weak, delicate, and solely on account of religion; in fact, to heap up the measure of horror, filled all the realm with perjury and sacrilege, in the midst of the echoed cries of these unfortunate victims of error, while so many others sacrificed their conscience to their wealth and their repose, and purchased both by simulated abjuration, from which without pause, they were dragged to adore what they did not believe in, and to receive the divine body of the Saint of Saints whilst remaining persuaded that they were only eating bread which they ought to abhor! Such was the general abomination born of flattery and cruelty. From torture to abjuration, and from that to the communion, there was often only twenty-four hours distance; and executioners were the conductors of the converts and their witnesses. Those who in the end appeared to have been reconciled more at leisure did not fail by their flight or their behavior to contradict their pretended conversion.

"The King received from all sides news and details of these persecutions and of these conversions. It was by thousands that those who had abjured and taken the communion were counted, ten thousand in one place, six thousand in another—all at once and instantly. The King congratulated himself in his power and his piety. He believed himself to have renewed the days of the preaching of the Apostles and attributed to himself all the honor. The Bishops wrote panegyrics of him; the Jesuits made the pulpit resound with his praise. All France was filled with horror and confusion; and yet there never was so much triumph and joy—never such profusion of laudations!"

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the atrocities which followed, if they were discountenanced by Fenelon and some of the better Bishops, were countenanced by Bossuet, who heaped upon the King, as author of the revocation, the most extravagant adulation.

The fires of the Inquisition were still burning. In May, 1691, James Stanhope afterward secretary of state, arrived at Majorca, just after an auto-da-fe in which twenty-seven Jews and heretics were burned in one batch. Another batch of twenty was to come, with a third fiesta—for so they called it—in prospect. A public auto-da-fe was solemnized in Mexico in 1815.

In 1731 the Archbishop of Salzburg expelled all his Protestant subjects, 30,000 in number, according to common account, from his dominions.

There is not a darker stain on English history than the Popish Plot. But with regard to this again, it is to be borne in mind that though Titus Oakes's plot was a hideous fiction, there was a deep-laid and deadly conspiracy between Charles II and his Catholic patron in France against the liberties and religion of England. The existence of that conspiracy was probably suspected by the Protestant leaders. Nor had the memory of the Gunpowder Plot, which was real enough, by any means died out.

That the Jesuits were guilty of casuistical equivocation, of political intrigue, and of justifying regicide are facts which cannot be denied. The author of the "Provincial Letters" was not a Protestant libeller of the Church of Rome. That Ritualists who subscribe a Protestant manifesto such as the Thirty-Nine Articles in a Catholic sense are, as the Tablet hints, not less guilty of equivocation than the Jesuit, may be true. But this does not affect the charge against the order of Loyola, or show that the framers of the King's oath, in guarding against Jesuitical equivocation, were guilty of a gratuitous slander.

The occasion, therefore, is one rather for trimming the balance of historical equity than for bitterness or recrimination of any kind.

Unhappily, Rome has not only not renounced, but in the Encyclical and Syllabus has reaffirmed, the principles on which religious exclusion and the invocation of the secular arm for the coercion of conscience logically rest.

This matter of the King's oath has no political significance beyond calling attention in a pointed way to the fact that the title of the House of Hanover to the British Crown is not hereditary but parliamentary. The Crown was settled by act of parliament on the Hanover line because that line was Protestant. The right to the crown by hereditary succession and by custom of the realm, would undeniably be in Mary of Bavaria, who represents Henrietta Duchess of Orleans the youngest daughter of Charles I, and whose title is asserted by a little party of legitimists in England. The fear of forfeiting the crown by a breach of the Act of Settlement was working on the diseased mind of George III, when he put his calamitous veto on Catholic Emancipation. It is needless to say that the power of parliament in England being absolute, such fears are totally groundless.

Incidentally, perhaps, the matter may have a further significance, as it calls attention to the incongruities and evils of the alliance between Church and State. Disestablishment is evidently in the air. It has been carried in Ireland; it has been proposed for Wales. For Ritualists it is difficult to see how there can be any other honest course, unless it be secession to the Church of Rome union with which is their manifest and avowed aim. That a Church is Protestant when its head, as the King undeniably is, takes the coronation oath, can hardly be denied with any regard for truth.

## LONDON'S SWORDS.

Who Gets Them and the Services for Which They Are Bestowed.

From London Globe.

Who will be the recipient of the forty-second of the swords of honor presented by the Corporation of London to those military and naval heroes they desire to place upon the civic roll of fame remains to be seen, but the late commander-in-chief in South Africa, Lord Roberts, and his successor, Lord Kitchener, are the only two officers taking part in the war who received swords of honor from the corporation. The former, then Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., received his in 1881, after the Afghan campaign; the latter was honored in like manner in November, 1898, as the result of Omdurman.

Although the actual value of the sword is nothing compared to the honor the presentation confers, it is nevertheless a very valuable weapon.

For instance, that given to Sir William Fenwick Williams in 1856 cost 200 guineas, the one which the Duke of Cambridge received the following year £218 8s.; but since that date, with the exception of Lord Napier of Magdala, whose sword cost the corporation £21, the gift has cost 100 guineas on each occasion—Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Beaumont Seymour and Sir H. Kitchener, who are the last four recipients, each received weapons of that value. The thirty-third signatory of the famous roll, namely, Major-General Sir William Frederick Williams, Bart., with 15,000 men, three months' food, and three days' ammunition, defended Kars from June 18 to November 28, 1885, keeping at bay a Russian army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, a feat that so excited the admiration of the general commanding the blockading army (Mouravieff) that when hunger succeeded in doing what the Russians could not do he wrote:—

General Williams:—You have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline, which this seige has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demand of war without disgracing humanity."

But if the prices of the swords remain nowadays the same, the design, of course, alters with the nature of the service, and the place at which it was rendered, and in many other minor details. The Sirdar's sword of honor, for instance, was a very beautiful weapon, boasting a hilt of solid 18-k gold, which was further enriched with a series of decorative jewels, including amethysts, beryl, lapis lazuli, turquois, and jacinth, while the monogram of the general was composed of fine diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Figures of Britannia and Justice, and a panel bearing the British and Egyptian flags enameled in proper colors, also appear on the hilt, while the scabbard of crimson velvet has two massive 18-k. gold bands and bears the arms of the city. Its lower end also is of gold. The blade, of the finest steel, is elaborated damascened, with solid gold in the true Oriental fashion.

Although "Fighting Mac" has not yet been honored by the corporation with a sword of honor, the gallant officer's services were not unrecognized by his countrymen and friends in London on his return from Egypt. The sword, which is of the regulation pattern for aides-de-camp to the Queen, has a hilt of solid gold, fashioned after the style of a famous Celtic piece in the Museum of Copenhagen. On the guard, each point of which is set with thistles, appears the letter "M," set in rubies and diamonds. The blade, which is of the finest steel, bears the inscription, "Presented to Col. Hector A. Macdonald, C.B., D. S.O., A.D.C., by the people of his native country in recognition of his distinguisher services, May, 1899." The scabbard bears the arms of the Clan Macdonald, and is mounted in solid gold, encrusted with precious stones and enameled runic ornamentation.

"Presented to Col. Rowland Hill Martin, C.B., who so heroically led the Twenty-first Lancers in the cavalry charge at the battle of Omdurman," is the inscription that appears on yet another sword of honor presented last year. The weapon in question is of the cavalry brigadier's dress sword pattern, with a heavy gilded scabbard and belt rings, a beautifully carved Soudan ivory handle and heavily gold-plated fittings.

The question may be asked: "What becomes of swords of honor?" and the andwer is that, although a few from time to time come into the market, like the sword of Saladin, Richard Coeur de Lion's chivalrous adversary, which a Beyrout trader was prepared last year to sell for £400, the majority are forever treasured as heirlooms. Last year, two swords of honor presented by the City of London and Corporation of Liverpool, respectively, to Lord Collingwood, Lord Nelson's second in command at Trafalgar, were sold by auction to Lady Meux for £240 and £160 respectively, while at the same sale a regulation sword of no intrinsic value sold for 260 guineas, simply because it was used by Lord Nelson when a mate. Lord Collingwood, by the way, did not really receive the sword of honor that London awarded him, for he died on board the Ville de Paris, near Port Mahon, before the presentation was made; the sword, however, was given to Lady Collingwood as a mark of the esteem entertained for the meritorious services of the gallant sailor. It is interesting to note that Lord Collingwood's sword of honor and a gold hilt and scabbard mounts, and was enriched with diamonds and enamel as similar weapons are to-day. The gold grip had on one side the city arms, colored emeralds surrounded by brilliants, on the other Lord Collingwood's similarly treated while the guard of this gorgeous weapon bore the glorious inscription set in brilliants and blue enamel, "England expects every man to do his duty," and "Trafalgar." These were not the only mementoes of the famous encounter that his Lordship received, for in June, 1898, a fine silver vase, presented to him by the Patriotic Fund, was purchased by the Prince of Wales for £400

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty like other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

## A SURPRISE TO EVERYBODY.

The promptness with which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regulate and invigorate the action of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is a surprise to everybody. They are the people's favorite cure for kidney disease, liver complaint, indigestion and constipation. The sale of this great prescription is simply enormous. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers.

You, remarked the fire fiend, are not the consumer I am.

No, said the cyclone, I am one of the greatest distributors in the business.—Indianapolis Journal.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is always a safe and sure remedy for coughs, colds and all throat affections. *

## WOMAN NATURE.

Prefer to Stand in the Door Instead of Moving Up.

New York Herald.

While talking to a Broadway cable car conductor the other day about the idiosyncrasies of human nature as he observed it, the subject turned to the question, "Why will men and women, particularly women, persist in standing near the door, no matter how much room there is up in front?"

"Well, you can search me," said the conductor. "People will do it, but we cannot tell why."

All the seats in the car were occupied, and as more passengers got on every one made it a point to stand in the doorway, despite the conductor's repeated requests to "Move up front, please," no one stirred.

"It makes me awful mad sometimes," said the conductor, "but what can you do? Take that fashionable woman there. She is not only standing in the draught and in danger of getting cold, but every time a passenger goes by she is pushed and jostled and her dress disarranged. Yet she won't move a step forward, although there is plenty of room."

Before Thirty-fourth street was reached there were about three women standing in the doorway and a number of men, and the way they were all crushed when someone passed through was certainly enough to make them move, I imagined, but I was mistaken. They stood their ground like a lot of heroes and wouldn't move an inch, even though their dresses were ruined and their tempers ruffled. Why is this, anyway? Can any one tell? The conductor couldn't, and he said he knew of no one else on the road who could. It is an interesting conundrum.

Only costs 25c. per bottle, but worth its weight in gold—Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is deserving of a place in the medicine cupboard of every home. *

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Somas River Bridge, Alberni District, B.C.

SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 13th March next, for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Somas River, near Alberni, Alberni District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, and forms of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo, B. C., and at the Government Office, Alberni, B. C., on and after the 23rd instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank check or certificate of deposit made payable to the undersigned for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The checks of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 10th February, 1901.

Some Properties for sale by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government street, Victoria, B.C. In nearly all Cases easy terms can be obtained. Bargains.

PEMBROKE STREET—Between Government and Douglas streets., 3 good lots, $900 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHURCHWAY—Near Douglas, 2 lots $1,000 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HUMBOLDT STREET—One lot, in a desirable locality, $800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

WHARF STREET—2 fine waterfront lots, exceptionally cheap, $7,000 for the two. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LOT 120x330—Five minutes from centre of the city; only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital; 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage extremely cheap; good building site; only $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limitedfl

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality; $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DALLAS ROAD—Modern 8-roomed dwelling, lot 60x240, tennis court, etc., will be sold very cheap. Also a new bungalow. Apply 40 Government Street. fl

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice; call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7½ cleared; good barns, etc.; 3½ miles from city; $3,000; one-third cash, and balance at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

VICTORIA ARM—Five acres, all under cultivation, and good building site, $1,250. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; 7-roomed house, good barns, etc.; orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3½ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Cor. of Mary and Frederick streets. Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1½ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally cheap and easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. price $2,650. 139

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE—Good stable and two lots, each 60x130; only 10 minutes from post office; assessed $3,000; B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—9-roomed modern dwelling, over 2 acres of ground, stables, etc., $6000.

TO L..T—Suitable for fancy store, etc., the premises on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets. Will be made more attractive to suit incoming tenant.

JAMES BAY—Two 5-roomed houses, $850 each; will be sold on very easy terms Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency. Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within 5 miles from post office; 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser, very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TO LET—Fireproof warehouse, 22x70 feet. Thirty-five dollars per month. Rooms and offices Bastion Square from $6.00 to $9.00 per month. Apply 40 Government Street. f8

JAMES BAY—Simcoe street, near Menzies, two nice lots, $1,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VIEW STREET—Two full sized lots and old cottage, $1,300. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST—Several good lots, from $400 to $600 each. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two good lots off Esquimalt road; cleared; good building site; $200 each; a bargain. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ST. LOUIS STREET—Two cottages and one 2-story dwelling; will be sold at a great bargain; either singly or together. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

YATES STREET—Near corner of Douglas, good full-sized lot, $4,600. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine 2-story residence; one acre of land; grand view; $5750, terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings, cheap; only $500 each; must be sold to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile) 200 acres, 35 under cultivation; 100 cleared; balance good land; lots of good water; 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats etc. plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—(Near Cook Street)—Lot 60x120; cottage of 6 rooms; $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price, $1,750; $250 down balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SOMENOS LAKE—2¼ miles from Duncan's 250 acres; modern 11-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc.; or will subdivide to suit purchaser. Full particulars apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE; good stable and two lots, each 60x130; only 10 minutes from post office; assessed, $3,000; price $2,650. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84, Victoria District; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch; $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite Naval recreation grounds; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RITHET STREET—Good 5-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, well drained; lot 180 feet deep; $1,400; very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GLENFORD AVENUE (off Carey Road)—5 acres, cleared, good cottage, barn, chicken house etc., $1,050 (cheap). Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MANY OTHER FARMS in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SAN JUAN AVE.—Good six-roomed modern cottage; nice view of Straits. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SHAKESPEARE ST.—New 6-roomed cottage, four good lots, outbuildings, etc. A bargain at $1,650. Apply 40 Government St., B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

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ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

PLATING

In all its Branches is now executed by Competent Workmen.

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By H. C. Bailey.

# MY LADY OF ORANGE.

Copyright, 1901.

Continued from last Sunday.

## CHAPTER VII— I THINK, NOT SURE

We left him on the walls and Gaspard and I went down to the market place, where the sunlight fell across men maimed and mangled, and writhing in torment, crying aloud with curses for water, and then falling back on the hard, red, greasy stones. The wounded and dead of the burghers had been carried away with the earliest dawn, and only the Spaniards lay there now. But moving about among them were women with water and wine, and Gaspard and I looked at each other, and we both swore together.

The burgomaster was clearing away the barricades and to him we came.

"Cordieu, sir, do you allow this?" I cried. There will be murder ere long; a dagger in the breast will end this charity."

"Aye, a Spaniar is harmless when he is dead," grunted Gaspard.

"It is but christian duty, sir," quoth the burgomaster.

"Christian duty! Christian donkeys!" burst out Gaspard. "Did you start it?"

"Well, indeed, gentlemen, I, too, thought it was dangerous, but—but—the daughter of the governor—she said—she asked—she said—was I a murderer as well? And I did not know what to say."

"As well, eh? Grateful girl, captain!"

"She is there," I cried.

"Yes, sir. If you too, wish it stopped and think it dangerous, I will do what I can," squeaked the little burgomaster, trotting along at our heels as Gaspard and I hurled across the dead.

She was bending over a young stalwart Spaniard with a wet, ragged, gaping wound in his chest. As I saw his face I started; it was the man who had put her up for sale; I put my hand on her shoulder;

"This is no place for women," said I. She looked up and winced as she saw my face. For a moment she could not speak, and in that moment, while my eyes were on her face, the ruffian at our feet stabbed upward. But, Gaspard, standing beside me, saw it, if we did not, and caught the arm and held it fixed.

"Look, mistress," said he. She turned and started back with a cry, and I ran the fellow through. A wounded man? Yes.

"I told you it was not safe," I said. She put out her hand to thrust me away.

"Do not speak to me! Do not speak to me!" she cried.

"Ach! the ways of women," grunted Gaspard.

"Indeed you wrong the gentleman," cried the burgomaster. "He saved your life. And it is not safe to wander among these wounded men; if it must be done, it is not work for women."

"And would men do it?" she cried.

"Not I," quoth Gaspard.

"And yet you—it was you made it thus," she said, turning to me.

"It was," I answered. Will you go?"

"I will not! Oh, have you no heart at all? Can you see them lying here in the heat? I will not go."

"I say you must," said I.

"I will not!"

"The work was given me to do by your father, and I will do it to the end. I will not throw good lives after bad. Will you make me call a guard to clear the market place?"

"You—you will force me?"

"If you ask for force."

"Ah. She drew in her breath with a sob. Then she called the other women round her and hurried away. "I did not think there was anything so cruel as you in the world," she said, looking back.

"And yet she has been in Alva's camp," grunted Gaspard.

I stood there looking after her, with many thoughts in my head. Two months ago I should have cared little for any one calling me cruel, but now the words rankled. I was right, I knew I was right; that is not always enough; a man likes other people to think him right too. I turned sharply to the burgomaster.

"We must clear this place and bury the dead, or we shall have a pestilence upon us.'

"Yes, sir. I will see to it. I hear Alva has not gone yet," he said meekly. Last night's courage had gone.

"He will," I answered. "He must."

"I trust so, sir."

The morning passed into afternoon, and the sun grew hotter as I sat on the walls watching the camp. Alva's batteries spoke now and again, and now and again a shot from the town replied. The wall were thick with watchers, for all knew we had played our last stake. Our last card lay on the table, and they waited to see what was in Alva's hand. Towards evening Alva's batteries fired more often, and faces on the wall grew long. My men were quiet enough: twenty crowns apiece that morning had given them much trust in me; but the burghers, who had more to lose and less reason far to believe my way the best, now looked askance at me again. And as Gaspard and I walked back to our quarters for a scanty meal the little throngs at street corners hissed and jeered.

Darkness came over Breuthe, and the watchers went back to their homes to pray. The wind had gone round to the west, and clouds were scurrying over the dark sky. Gaspard and I stood by a tower on the ramparts alone. There were lights and fires in the camp below us.

"A good night for flitting," quoth Gaspar.

"Aye," I said shortly.

For hours we stood there silent, the only noise near us a sentry's footsteps or the grating of a stone as we shifted our feet. But from the camp came a steady hum, as always; a Spanish camp does not sleep early.

The night grew blacker yet and the stars went out slowly. There came a spot or two of rain, and Gaspar pulled his cloak round him. One by one the fires in the camp died out in the blue darkness, and the rain began to patter on the walls. Suddenly the wind dropped for a moment, and we heard a dull sound coming up on the wet air. The wind blew gustily again, and we could hear nothing but the pelting rain. But, ere long the blast was over, and the rain fell straight; and as we strained to listen, the same dull sound reached us—fainter a little now—with a steady, ordered movement like the tramp of feet, Gaspar's hand fell on my shoulder with a thud.

"We win, captain, we win," he cried, and there on the wet walls with the rain beating through to our skins, we gripped hands hard. Soon a bright gray streak came out on the eastern sky, and the pale light struggled through. The tents of Alva were gone! Along the walls one man cried to another, and men, half-dressed, came running out of their homes to see if the shouts were true. The streets grew dark with men and women greeting one another wildly, standing there in the rain, laughing and crying in mad relief. As we passed along, they caught us by the hand, the arm, the cloak, and the children danced in front of us, and the women pressed their lips to our hands. Hardly could we struggle on through the gathering crowds, and the cheering grew and grew to a loud deafening roar.

"Aye, they cheer now," grunted Gaspar. And then the rain stopped and the sun broke through the clouds, and there far over the bare plain a man on the wall saw Alva's army moving slowly away, and broke into a psalm as he saw it.

O, Chlapin Vitelli, was I the fool?

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE WAY OF DESERTERS.

"Sir, this is a day of good tidings!" It was the little burgomaster came tiptoeing into our room ere we had sat. "Sir, this is a day of good tidings. God has been very gracious to us!" The poor man was breathless in his hurry, but he carried his head very high now; quite other was he than the hesitating fool of the day before.

"And to you we owe much," he went on. "All has fallen out as you said. Breuthe will never forget who made the plan that saved her; and truly, sir, in some sense I owe you an amend. I confess that yesterday I doubted your wisdom. I was wrong, sir.

"Do not speak of it," said I. He bowed.

"We must send a messenger to the prince, sir. I think every horse in the town is yours.'

"Yes, we shall not have to eat them now," said I. "I will provide a messenger: and for the present—pardon me, but we were on the walls all night."

"You shall not have cause to call ne ungrateful, sir,' he said. "I bid you farewell."

Gaspar had said nothing since we entered the house, and he listened to the little burgomaster without a smile. Even after the burgomaster had gone he sat staring at the table. At last he sprang up.

"The little man is right, captain," he cried. "I was wrong again. I ask your pardon. I doubted you yesterday, too. We have fought together nearly 10 years I had less excuse. Captain, after this I would follow you to hell."

I put my hand in his. Better soldier or truer friend than Gaspar never walked this earth. How much of the credit for saving Breuthe belongs to him you know who have read this tale. How much he has done for me I think no one can ever know.

There in that little room I took up a pen:

"What shall I say, Gaspar?"

"'Breuthe is safe, no es nada!" quoth Gaspar.

"I have the honor to inform your highness that the siege of Breuthe is raised. John Newstead."

I said as I wrote the words, "Who shall we send?"

'Gott'! Send Vermeil. He will like the job," grunted Gaspar. And so it was done. We sent Vermeil and we went to bed.

Late in the next day came great news: a courier came to the town with letters for the burgomaster and St. Trond, telling how Alkmaar had closed its gates and declared for Orange. These were the first fruits of the long siege of Breuthe. If a tiny town could hold out so long, a larger might hold out longer; so they thought in Alkmaar ere they heard of the raising of Breuthe's seige. Tidings of that would scarce make them more disposed to surrender. So Breuthe was very joyful, and only a few men who knew that Alkmaar would provoke all Alva's strength who knew how strong Alva was, and who remembered that the force before Breuthe would now be added to the others marching on Alkmaar under Don Fredico Alva's son—only these few looked grave.

"Ach! why could they not wait for the winter!" grunted Gaspar. "Then would be the time to take sides, when troops cannot move."

So he said, and so I thought, too. While the people of Breuthe sung psalms of thanksgiving. You shall see which of us were right.

Vermeil came back with answers from Orange loud in praise of us all, that bade us send an escort to Delft, and he would come to thank us himself. But the next day came some one with tidings of greater moment, a German deserter from Alva's force. The burgomaster came bustling round to tell us and bid us to a council at his house. Gaspar was just to start with the escort for Orange as he came, and so I went alone.

Laurenz de Trond was there. I had not spoken to him since the morning after the fight in the market place.

"And so, sir, good has come of the crime, after all?" said I, as I entered. He looked at me gravely.

"A crime is not less a crime because it is successful—or profitable," he said. slowly. The burgomaster had gone to bid his servants bring wine and we were alone.

"And yet I was right," I answered; "it was the only way."

"You have raised the siege of Breuthe. Yes. You are a better soldier sir than I. Perhaps it is not for me to judge you, but I would rather have been one of those men you betrayed to their death than you."

I stared at him; this was another tale from the burgomaster's! My plan had succeeded, and the burgomaster talked of the grace of God, but St. Trond liked it none the better for that. Well, I am no saint—you have found that out by now—but I did not feel inclined to boast to St. Trond any more.

The burgomaster came back with his wine.

"Gentlemen, the information is this," he began solemnly. Alva is marching with all his force on Alkmaar!"

"I could have told that," said I, sipping the wine.

'He is marching by Herpt and Haring."

I put down the wine.

"Ah, this is the deserter's tale," said I.

"The question to decide is what action we are to take," quoth St. Trond. I stared at him.

"What action? Why none," I cried.

"Men from all quarters are gathering to Alkmaar," said he. "It is said there will soon be 14,000 men in the lines."

"Probably more," said I.

"Still, you advise us to do nothing?" said Trond quickly.

"Cordieu! yes; because we can do nothing. Alva has 3,000 still. We cannot make a thousand to march. The risk is too great. And what should we gain if we won? If we lost we bring him back here."

"But how will Alkmaar fare?" cried the burgomaster.

"Charity begins at home," I said dryly.

St. Trond's eyes flashed.

"You were ready enough to fight men in a trap," he said scornfully.

"I am ready enough to fight when aught can be gained," said I.

"I wonder if you ever fought without thinking of yourself?" St. Trond said

"I fight for the man who pays me!" quoth I.

St. Trond looked at me sadly and so fixedly that my eyes fell, and then he began to speak softly as if we were alone.

"There was a man went into Alva's camp and one thing that made him go was the wish to save a girl of whom he knew little, because he fancied he had failed in his duty to her before, and there was a man took money from those he led to their death; will you tell me which man is giving counsel now?"

"Cordieu! both," I cried. "I had to pay my men—let that pass. What do you want to do?

"I want to attack Alva!" said he.

"Heaven above us! Where? How? With what force?"

"Between Herpt and Haring. With those who will follow me."

"I should guess they will be few. So you take Alva's route on the word of a deserter?"

"Is he the only deserter we have trusted in Breuthe?" he asked. Ay, it was a fair thrust, and I did not gainsay him.

Then you will go in spite of all?" I cried.

"If the men of Breuthe will follow me."

He rose and went out, and left the burgomaster and me looking at each other.

"Indeed, sir, I think the Seigneur St. Trond spoke harshly more than once—" began the burgomaster."

"He is going to destruction," I said, sharply. "Will he get men to follow him?"

'There are men in Breuthe—many a one—would follow anywhere he led," said the burgomaster. "Do you think, sir, there is no chance of success?"

"Chance? There may be a chance. But the risk, man, the risk!" said I. "What in the devil's name made Alkmaar rise when Alva's forces lay all round it?"

"Sir, it is better to die for a faith and die free than live under Alva and the inquisition," said the burgomaster, quietly.

I sat silently, playing with the wine-glass. A man does not like to find others braver than himself. Yet why risk so much for a town that chose to rise at an ill moment? The cause of Alkmaar was the cause of Orange, and I was a soldier of Orange. Ay, a soldier, and it was not war to risk my men on a bare chance. But St. Trond seemed still there with his steady eyes, and there was something grand about the man ready to throw his life away for the sake of those fools in Alkmaar. Fools? Were they fools? I had done what no man in Breuthe could do—torn the town out of Alva's grasp, and yet more than once before St. Trond, ay, even before the burgomaster, I had felt myself ashamed because my thoughts were not like theirs. Is a man a fool because he does not always follow his brain? Such were the thoughts that ran in my head as I sat in that wain-scoted room with the empty wine glass in my fingers, and I sat there long while the little burgomaster watched me in silence. At last he left me, and I still sat thinking.

Suddenly the door opened and Gabrielle de Tond came in. I turned and she drew back.

"I thought—I thought the burgomaster was here," she said.

"Your father and he have both been here and gone."

She took a step forward.

"You—do you know where my father has gone? I saw him march out of the gate. Where is he going?"

"He is going to attack Alva."

"To attack Alva! With so few men?"

"With all the men who would follow him," said I.

"You—you would not?"

"I would not."

"I might have known. I might have known,' she cried. "You, oh, you can be cruel to the helpless! You can even fight, if your pay is large enough! But to fight fairly, only for the cause—no, you will not risk that! You would rather see others go to their death."

"It was not with my good will he went," said I.

"You thought it too dangerous?" I bowed. She laughed shortly.

"If you take me for a coward, remember I went into Alva's camp," I cried in anger.

"I wish I could forget," she said softly, and I saw the blue of her eyes grow darker behind the tears.

Yes, I had been thinking hours, and the end of my thoughts had come. I looked at the drooping head, and I rose and went out silently.

I hurried through the streets and found a trumpeter.

"Sound boot and saddle", I cried.

The men came grumbling into the market place, but ready enough to fight; a little success goes far.

"Where's Vermeil?" I asked Zouch when we were mustered.

"Went with the burghers, captain," said he.

"With the burghers? Vermeil with the burghers?"

"Ay; oil and vinegar, eh, captain?"

## CHAPTER IX.

### HIRELINGS' BATTLES.

The day was far gone when we set out, and we trotted quickly along the level road through the cool, fragrant air, with the shadows lengthening beside us. A little on the flank, I rode alone for indeed I had much in my mind. Where we should find St. Trond, where we should find Alva, what we should do when we found either—none of these things I knew. Surely never did soldiers march on such an errand as unknown as this. Why had I come? I knew though I would scarce confess it, even to myself; it was because Laurenz de St. Trond thought me a cowardly knave; it was because I sought to save the men he had taken with him; It was because we had a chance to hurt Alva; it was for anything but because a girl had cried What was it she had said? She wished she could forget I had come to Alva's camp. She did not forget, then? Nay, I could not forget it either. But she, who thought me a murderer, half a traitor, money seeking, cruel, yet remembered that I had saved her. I thought of how she had looked at me, how her head had nestled on my shoulder ere she knew all I had gone to do and all that I had done in that camp. O, laugh if you will; I did not repent, I do not repent now of the way I saved Breuthe. Judge the deed altogether, think of the end as well as the means, and say I was wrong? But was she wrong either? I had fought for Alva more years than one ; is it likely I was a better man than she fancied?

It grew dark, and still we pushed on. St. Trond's men must have marched well, for though they had many hours' start of us we were mounted and they were on foot, and yet we had to halt and water and rest our horses without finding them. I would have marched again almost at once, but Zouch came grumbling up:

"I don't know what you want, captain, but 'tis little use catching Alva if we founder the horses to do it."

So we halted for two hours, and I lay wrapped in my cloak, sleepless watching the stars.

Morning dawned over the plain red and clear, and at last, away to our right, we saw a cloud of dust moving quickly. The sun rose higher in the sky, and now there was another and bigger cloud farther off than the first. We began to trot faster.

"Curse it, there's no cover," I muttered."

"What's he trying for?" Zouch asked.

'Who, St. Trond? How should I know?" I said angrily.

"Ought to have some one with him to tell him what to do I reckon," Zouch growled.

"Are we not with him?" said I sharply.

"Umph! he's there; we're here."

Alva's line went straggling thin and long and St. Trond still marched on the flank.

"Cordieu! I think they are both fools together," I cried. "Why not—ah!"

"O! It was the chance—the chance of a lifetime. Had I but been with St. Trond Had I but been a mile nearer! Two wagons broke down across the road, and the rear-guard halted perforce; but the van knew nothing of it and kept on the march, and for a moment right in the middle of Alva's force there gaped a hole. Had I but gone with St. Trond at first!

St. Trond hesitated; he was not a soldier by trade, and to plunge into the middle of Alva's men was a thing he would not do without thought. He hesitated, and the chance was gone; the van turned and closed again, and then—then, when they were all ready for him St. Trond flung his men at the Spaniards.

I can guess how Alva looked; I can see the cold sneering smile come over his lips; I can hear the harsh orders. It was a task after Alva's own heart to crush 600 men with 3,000. St. Trond's pikemen charged—they charged well, I will not gainsay that—and Alva gave back a little before the charge. Little by little his centre fell back, and little by little the wings advanced; slowly the circle closed round St. Trond. Alva was to have his revenge for the market-place; and he sat there (many times have I seen the like), sat quietly, slowly stroking his long thin beard, with the pupils of his eyes growing bigger, and his lips bent in a cruel smiling curve.

It was well planned and carried out as well. But one thing he forgot, and that was the horsemen I led. He should have seen us sooner; perhaps he did and yet could not guess what we were. For indeed it is a strange design to march with pikemen two miles in front of their cavalry. Whether he saw us or not, we saw him.

"Charge!" I shouted. "Charge! Vivent les gueux!"

"Vivent les gueux!" the men shouted in answer, and with the warery of the Netherlands thundering on before us we swept down on Alva's wing. They tried to strengthen it, but the time for that had gone by, and ere any support had come we had crashed down on their flank, and were breaking through to where St. Trond's pikemen rolled like a hedgehog in the midst. We were through.

"Break out, break out on your right flank!" I shouted to St. Trond as we turned our horses and rode back again, cutting down the broken ranks as we passed. The pikemen fought their way through, unbroken yet; the jaws of Alva's trap had closed in vain.

"Fall back, back to the higher ground," grunted Zouch. The fight was not over yet. Alva would not give up his prey without a struggle, and his horsemen were waiting for a chance to charge. They never found it. While they changed ground to try and draw us away we galloped down toward Alva again, and, thinking their time had come they started toward our pikemen. Suddenly, in the midst of our charge, I swung the men round to the left and we took the hapless Spanish troopers in flank, and cut through them as a tight string cuts through cheese. So we came round to St. Trond, and the Spaniards fell back and formed again behind their foot.

"You will fall back on the town?" asked St. Trond as I came up. "We have lost very many."

"Ay, but not too fast," said I. Though, indeed, the Spaniard did not threaten more.

"We came out 600 strong and we are little more than four now," quoth St. Trond. "And you?"

"Oh, we have lost some," said I.

Just then Vermeil came up.

"You did not grudge me to the burghers, captain?" quoth he.

"Cordieu! no; but you might have kept them out of this mess."

"I was not in command," said Vermeil; "I was not in command."

To be continued next Sunday.

## WAR SIDELIGHTS.

### Incidents of the Fighting in South Africa.

From Cape Times.

Guerilla warfare may fitly be called the Boer's paradise. As a rule the Boer guerilla is a man with no encumberances whatever. He may at some time or other have been a squatter living on a farm, living in a mud hovel, dragging out a miserable existence on mealies and milk, and an odd buck now and again. His wife and family are now in some Boer refugee camp, comfortably housed, and waxing fat and bilious on the unusually good fare provided for them by a beneficent enemy. His mud hovel is a matter of no consequence to him whatever. He has his horse and rifle and plenty of ammunition, and a free hand to take whatever he pleases. He sees a trainload of good things coming along, and by moving a few rails he captures the train and becomes absolutely wearied with the wealth he finds. One train had 80,000 sovereigns on board, and the whole commando became enriched beyond the dreams of avarice, while the silks and satins immediately replace the common calico with which his vrouw en dochter were alone familiar. In the absence of any load of specie passengers' pockets yield a fair amount, and of goods there are always plenty, and enough to burn as well. If the attempt falls (writes a contributor to the "Diamond-fields Advertiser") he canters away over the veldt and lays other plans. When short of ammunition he overwhelms a patrol and borrows their weapons for an indefinite period, or captures a stray detachment of infantry after playing with them and inducing them to fire all their available ammunition at the rock behind which he lies. Should he require a horse he rides up to the first farm he comes across and selects the best. At Christmas, too indolent to prepare any nice things for himself, he takes a wagon-load of pudding, mince pies, and wine and other toothsome delicacies intended for some British force, and in fact anything which the British army allows to stray about in a promiscuous manner he promptly annexes, with little or no risk to himself. If he should happen to be killed, a remote contingency, his race is run; if wounded, the resources of the British army medical department are strained to make him comfortable. If taken prisoner he is well cared for, and treated right royally—the method being either to provide him with comfortable board and lodging in Ceylon, or some other camp, or to allow him on parole, whereupon he visits his thousand and one relations in the Colony, whom he has not seen for years, and whose welcome is as enthusiastic as that of the Londoners for the C. I. V.'s, and yet some people wonder when the Boer will tire of guerilla war. Tired? Why, he revels in it, and wishes it to continue for all eternity. It is to him a Mahommedan paradise on earth, minus only the houris.

Occasionally Boer enterprise fails to be rewarded with the success which they think it merits. A short time since a New Zealand patrol of ten men in the western portion of the Transvaal was halted for the day in a pleasant little spot nicely shaded with trees. All round was open veldt dotted with other clumps of bush. A sentinel was placed not far from the little camp, but there did not appear to be any of the enemy about, and the day was very warm and the sentry relapsed into a semi-somnolent state. Everything conduced to drowsiness and carelessness, except to a party of fifteen Boers, the sharp eyes of one of whom had disclosed the sentry's form standing in relief against the dark background of the bush. The Boers warily advanced to within about a mile, keeping a clump of bush between them and their prey. Then they dismounted and crept nearer. Unfortunately for them they did not know the whereabouts of the camp, and they happened to approach the sentry from the direction of the bush which concealed the sleeping patrol, so that when the Boers got within hailing distance of the sentry, they were actually only a few yards from the patrol. The sentry, lifting his eyes caught sight of the Boers, several of whom were aiming at him. Like a flash he fired his rifle at them, falling himself ridied with bullets. But the uproar brought his comrades to their feet, an with bayonet fixed they dashed into the foe with such swiftness that they could not escape. Not a Boer escaped. One of the New Zealanders thrust his bayonet into a Boer with such force that it stuck into his vertebrae, and he had to stand on the body to draw out his weapon. Several of them were wounded, and the sentry killed, but it was a cheap and complete victory.

## ONLY A WIG.

### Policeman Thought He Had Found a Murdered Woman.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night a woman ran up to constable De Konnick, who was on duty on William street, and in an excited manner informed him that a woman had been murdered in rear of Smith's ice house on Bain street. The constable followed by a curious crowd went round to investigate and discovered what was thought to be the body of a woman, but only the top of the head and the long black dress were visible above the snow. Constable De Konnick caught hold of the hair and tried to lift the body out of the snow, but it was frozen solid, and he could not move it. However, he was determined to get the body before summoning the morgue wagon, and he went to the Canada Jute Works near by and borrowed a lantern, a pick-axe and a shovel from the watchman. He went back to the place where he had seen the woman's head sticking out of the snow, and depositing the lantern on the snow-covered ground proceeded to dig out the body, while the crowd, which by this time numbered seventy-five or one hundred stood gaping around. Speculation was rife among the spectators as to whose body it could be, as none of them could remember any woman in the neighborhood who was missing. After the constable had worked for a couple of minutes picking and shoveling the snow, he discovered, much to the relief of everyone present, instead of a woman's body, a wig, which had evidently been lost by some of the skaters who attended a masquerade held on the canal a few days ago.

## PRISON CRUELTY.

### Horrible Condition of Girls' Industrial School in Indiana.

From New York Sun.

The legislative inquiry into the management of the Woman's Prison and Industrial School for Girls, near this city has developed testimony in regard to the treatment of the inmates which has shocked many people. The institution is managed by women.

One of the punishments was to force a girl's hands behind her back and then through an opening in an iron door. Handcuffs were then placed around her wrists and she was compelled to stand thus secured for hours at a time. The punishment was very severe on the nervous temperament of the victims, and it is charged that it was continued so long in some instances that the employees had to intercede with the superintendent because of fear that the girl receiving the punishment would collapse.

Another punishment was to place the refractory girl in a large wooden box in a dark basement. The box was large enough for a girl to lie down in and as dark as night, and here the girl was kept for days at a time or until she gave satisfactory evidence of being subdued. A mattress was placed in the bottom of the box for the prisoner to sleep on. The box was removed from the basement by orders of the board and when it was brought to the light it was found to be alive with vermin.

The third and most common method of punishment was by the use of the strap. The instrument was a band of a sewing machine, cut or slit at one end so as to make a kind of cat-o'-nine-tails. Several witnesses testified that the girls were whipped upon the bare back and the bare limbs and that their cries and sobs indicated great suffering. On one occasion when matron Nesbit was ordered to whip a girl she laid on the strokes so feebly that Miss Keeley, the superintendent, took the strap and whipped the girl herself.

Another method was to box the ears of the refractory girl, hitting her with one hand on one side of the head and with the other hand on the other side, and keeping this up until thirty or forty blows had been struck.

If the statements of the witnesses are true, the punishments were not only cruel but some of the offences for which they were inflicted were trivial. The case of Fanny Davis, an inmate, was instanced. The girls were washing their hair one Saturday evening, and some of them would braid it up while it was damp in order to make it appear crimped on Sunday. Fanny Davis' hair appeared to be crimped in this way and one of the officers accused her of having braided her hair while it was damp. She denied it and the accusation was repeated. The girl got angry and was reported to the superintendent as having been impertinent. Miss Keeley turned to the girl and said:

"I have conquered you before and I will conquer you again."

She was then whipped with a strap and the witness, who was a subordinate in the institution heard the blows inflicted and heard the girl crying. The witness said the punishment was unjust, for there was no evidence that the girl had braided her hair while it was damp. Another witness told of three girls who were whipped while they were at the chapel service because they whispered. In this instance they were whipped on the hands with the leather strap.

Miss Morrison said that she went to Fanny Davis' room the day after Miss Keeley whipped her and the girl showed her her shoulders and arms and there were many black and blue stripes upon them which the lash had made. On another occasion, she heard a girl crying in the night and she went to see what was the matter. The girl was confined in a room over the laundry and the air was stifling. She found that Miss Keeley had ordered the girl there as a means of punishment. The girl was kept in the room two days and suffered intensely from the heat, and the witness feared that her health would be permanently injured.

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Even the tags are valuable—Save them and write for Illustrated Premium Lists.

The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Branch Office Winnipeg, Man.,

Bicycles.

We have sold all our Massey-Harris wheels but ONE LADY'S CHAINLESS.
We are now offering the few 'IVANHOE" bicycles left in stock at a reduction of 25 per cent.
We have no hesitation in recommending the "Ivanhoe" as a Reliable Mount

CALL AND SEE US.

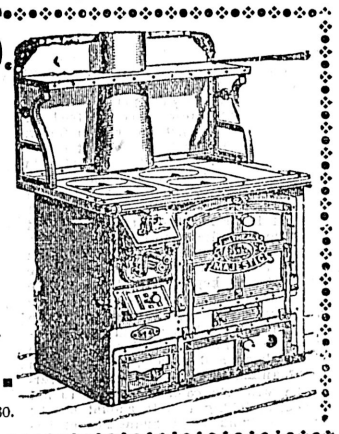
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.
Corner Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria.
Also Hastings Street, Vancouver.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 40. IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19, 1900.

NORTH BOUND—Trains leave Victoria for Wellington and intermediate stations at 9:00 a.m., Daily, Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.
EXCURSION TICKETS—On sale to and from all points. Good Saturday and Sunday.
THROUGH TICKETS ON SALE TO ALBERNI—Stage leaves Nanaimo every Tuesday and Friday, returning leaves Alberni every Monday and Thursday.
MOUNT SICKER STAGE LINE FROM WESTHOLM—Stage leaves Westholm Daily except Sunday.
For rates and all information apply at Company's offices.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

GEO. POWELL & CO.
CHEAPSIDE.
Importers and Dealers
Majestic Ranges
Stoves of all kinds.
Crockery and Glassware.
Tinware and Graniteware.
General Hardware and Tools.
Agents for the Great Majestic Range.
CHEAPSIDE.
127 GOVERNMENT ST. TEL. A. 360.



DID YOU EVER USE

NOVO

Well, you should try it. It cleans Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Linoleums, and Paint Work perfectly.
WHOLESALE—HUDSON BAY CO., SIMON LEISER & CO.
PRICE PER TWO GALLON BLOCK—$1.25
SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING STORES:

J. SEHL.
P. McQUADE & SON.
S. SHORE.
WATSON & HALL.
ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
FELL & CO., LTD.
MOWAT & WALLACE.
HARDRESS CLARKE.
FRED. CARNE.
D. H. ROSS & CO.
JOHNS BROS.
SPEED BROS.
DEAVILLE, SONS & CO.
L. DICKINSON.
SCHROEDER BROS.
JAMESON & CO.

TRY
STEELE'S SALOON,
BASTION SQUARE,
FOR
Bass' Pure Ale on Draught. Clam Chowder
Breakfast and lunch rooms open from 7 to 7. Fresh eggs daily from ranch.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer of our license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria City, known as the Royal Saloon, to the International Hotel, situate on Lot 1,263, Johnson Street, in the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 27th day of February, A.D. 1901.

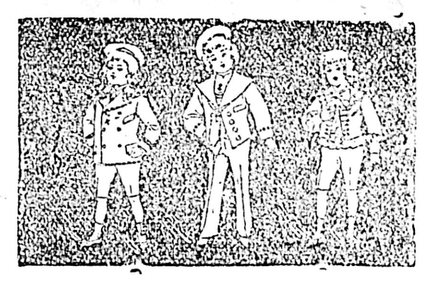
FRED. WELDON.
JOHN HENLEY.
By their attorney in fact, C. A. Holland.

# FIFTY CASES, NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED

# SEE THE "20th. CENTURY BRAND" CLOTHING

PERFECT FITTING. EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

**B. Williams & Co., = = = = = 68 and 70 Yates Street.**




## INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.

### FEEDING STOCK.

Capt. Barkley, of Westholme, writes: "I sincerely hope that the articles on Agricultural now appearing in the Colonist will be of service to the farmers in these parts. I therefore venture to suggest that you would be so good as to give us your experiences as to the necessity of feeding all young stock well in order to enable them to grow into fine serviceable animals, especially in the case of calves, as I fear that under the system adopted by many is of poor feeding, we shall see very few good dairy cows raised. I hear it said that it will not pay to do more than keep calves and yearlings alive in winter. Many are fed on separated milk, and little else. Such stunted animals, in my experience, never give satisfaction."

Our correspondent has touched upon a most important question: successful breeders of stock whether for dairying or beef-making, are agreed that young stock must be well fed to attain proper development, the case is well stated in Prof. Stewart's manual on "Feeding Animals" as follows:

"Having found that the animal must depend primarily upon its aliment for growth and quality, the next important consideration is how this aliment should be given—whether the growth should be slow or rapid; should take the longest natural period required or the shortest possible attainment of maturity under the most judicious and skillful feeding. That we may form a safe opinion upon this subject, it is requisite to examine some of the circumstances attending growth and maturity.

"While the animal is young and immature its appetite, digestive, and assimilative functions are most active: and these functions grow less and less active after maturity.

"After the period of perfect development the natural habit of the animal is to eat and digest only as much as is necessary to supply the waste of its tissues, and consequently its weight remains nearly stationary. Another most important point is, that while the animal is young and in an active stage of growth the percentage of waste in its system is much less than at and after maturity.

"The food of support, or what is necessary to supply the constant waste of the system, and keep the animal without loss, has accumulated to a large item at maturity. It then becomes very clear that the interest of the feeder requires that the shortest possible time should be given to the growth of an animal intended for food. It must be evident that in careless and unskillful feeding the cost of simply supplying the waste of the system during four year's feeding of steers will be as great as to produce animals of the same weight at 24 to 30 months; or in other words, skillful feeding of young animals will produce twice as much weight at 24 as at 48 months, on the same food."

### TAKE CARE OF THE CALF.

On many farms it is a common thing that young stock do not gain more than hold their own from fall to spring. What growth they get comes almost entirely from pasturing, and in too many cases this becomes appreciable only after they have entered upon their second summer. This is all wrong. Calves should be kept growing during their first winter for several reasons. In the first place it is foolish and costly to throw away the feed for a whole winter, and get no return for it. Then it is unquestionably true that calves raised for the dairy are often dwarfed in their productive powers and then their future usefulness crippled by the lack of care and proper food in their younger days. If it is profitable to raise calves at all, it is most profitable to keep them growing thriftily from the day of their birth until they reach maturity. Here are three essentials to be kept in mind during the calve's first winter: first it should have clean and warm quarters to feed and sleep in. Then it should be provided with abundance of such food as will promote the growth of bone and muscle, and maintain sufficient animal heat to enable it to overcome the winter's cold. In order to aid it in accomplishing this it should not be required to drink large quantities of ice-cold water in cold weather. If it does a large portion of the food which would otherwise keep up its growth will be sacrificed in maintaining its vital heat. When calves are watered but once a day, and then with very cold water, the whole system receives such a shock that growth is out of the question. This must be realized by everyone who has seen little things shivering over a trough of ice-water from which their thirst has compelled them to drink greedily. Pens are far better for calves during their first winter than stanchions. They may be kept warmer in this way, can have a better bed to sleep on, and they will grow better if given a chance to move freely about without restraint. Fine hay, of which a part should be clover, with a little wheat bran or middlings, and one feed each day of sliced mangels, will keep the calves in good condition and keep them growing. If warmly housed they will require no fattening foods, such as corn meal, but should be liberally supplied with the elements that give growth. It pays to keep the young things growing, for when growth ceases not only is there no interest accruing upon your investment but the time spent in caring for them is practically lost.

—Ranch and Range.

### THE SHORTHORN AS A DAIRY COW.

The milking trials and the butter tests of cows at the London Dairy Show, helr in October last, prove that the Shorthorn breed of cattle, or their crosses, still take the lead in the dairy classes as producers of milk and butter in England. I say "still take the lead" because it is no new thing, for during all the years in which these trials have been conducted, practically under the same conditions, if I remember rightly, there has been only two or three seasons in which cows of any other breed have carried off the champion prize. I distinctly remember one year in which a Jersey cow produced, I think, something over three pounds of butter a day, and another year in which a black cow of unknown breeding had the championship with a product of more than three and one-half pounds of butter per day, by which we may safely conclude that there are good dairy cows among all breeds and colors.

This year a cow of the Shorthorn and Guernsey cross took the champion prize prize over all others, with a product for the twenty-four hours of 63 lbs. 1 oz. of milk, containing 13.15 per cent total solids, with 3.90 per cent fat. In the butter test this same cow gave 68 lbs. 8 oz. of milk and 1 lb. 11¾ oz. butter in one day.

The best Shorthorn cow gave 58 lbs. 9 oz. of milk and 2 lbs. 14½ oz. of butter, being more butter than was produced by any other cow in the show.

I give below the milk and butei products of the four best cows in the three classes, viz: Jersey, Shorthorn, and any other breed or cross, which includes the Guernsey, Red Poll, and Ayrshire breeds, none of which come up to 2 lbs. of butter a day. The four best Jerseys gave 147 lbs. 9 oz. of milk and 8 lbs. 10¼ oz. of buter. The four Shorthorns gave 222 lbs. 1 oz. of milk and 10 lbs. 1½ oz. butter. The four cross-bred cows gave 225 lbs. of milk and 9 lbs. 9 oz. of butter.

As the Shorthorn class predominates to a large extent in England, probably 99 times out of every 100, we may at least guess that the cross bred cows contained more of the blood of the Shorthorn than of any other breed, though neither the Mark Lane Express nor the Farmer and Stock Breeder gives any particulars as to the breeding of any one of the four, excepting the champion winner as above stated. The twelve cows that produced such quantities of milk are certainly good ones, whatever their breeding might be. Three of the Jerseys were at some disadvantage in regard to the time they had been in milk, the cow that gave 2 lbs. 9¼ oz. of butter having been in milk 177 days and the two others over 150 days each; but I suppose that makes no difference with some people, at least, whether it goes with the yield of the cows or not, as when once I argued in favor of an allowance being been in milkmade for quality of butter produced when a cow had been in milk over a certain length of time, at our State fair, I was answered by the principal manager of the tests "that no difference ought to be made for the length of time a cow had been in milk: all cows ought to be newly calved." That was the substance, if not the words used in the answer to my proposal, which, I thought, and still think, to be as reasonable as the allowance made for difference in each class for the difference in number of days in the ages of two, three and four-year-old cows or heifers, respectively.

### THE SHORTHORN IN THE DAIRY.

However, let us get back to the Shorthorns, which some would have us think are not fit to be in any respect classed as dairy cows, and it would no doubt be looked upon as rank heresy to call them as such, however good they might fill the pail. There is a certain class of men who seem to think that it is only the narrow-chested special-purpose dairy cow that is entitled to the name and can be in any way profitable to keep as such. To call Shorthorn cows or a herd of that breed by any name applicable to the strictly dairy breeds is quite a misnomer, according to their ideas; and should you propose taking one of them to see a good herd of dairy cows, I don't know but some of them would be as much surprised to see a herd of Shorthorns with all the outward signs and evidences of being producers of milk in large quantities as they would to see a—well, I was going to say, buffaloes—Herefords or Polled Angus cattle. No, th eShortorns must not be called dairy cows; they are dual-purpose cows, which I suppose meanscows for two purposes, or that they will make half milkers only and then about a half carcass of beef. I rather think that that is something like the idea some men have. Let us leave such to judge by the results of the trials and tests above given and made at the London Dairy Show.

That the dairy Shorthorn is a general purpose cow, fill the wants of the general farmer who depends in part only on the dairy for making ends meet is a generally acknowledged fact. No other breed of cattle has yet found so much favor among farmers as the Shorthorn. I am not by any means arguing that the majority of them are good dairy cows; it is only a small proportion of them that are really such, and they are those that have been continuously bred and used for that purpose, which, of course, includes being regularly milked, as cows that are allowed to suckle their calves are in no sense of the word dairy cows, neither can they be made such as long as that practice continues. Neither do I say that they are the best cattle to keep under all conditions, nor that they answer best for all purposes of the dairy in all situations and under all circumstances. By all means, let the man who makes a specialty of rairying in any form have his special dairy cow, of the breed that best suits his purpose, or it may be his fancy perhaps; and should that fancy give him a leaning towards Shorthorns, all I can say is that, if he makes his selections with due care and judgment, he will do about the right thing, provided always that he is favorably situated for keeping that class of cattle.—Robt. Ashburner, in Pacific Rural Press.

### THE COW'S OWN TESTIMONY.

Patrick O'Sullivan, one of the average farmers of Ordinary township, went down to his barn lot the other morning to milk his one cow, which he considered a great milk-producing machine, and which would give an abundant flow until cold weather arrived, says Farmer's Voice. Then she didn't do so well, and Pat didn't know why. So he asked her, and this is what she said:

"I can secrete milk and give it to you in normal quantities so long as I am comfortable, having clean quarters and decent water, as well as good bedding and protection from cold and rain and snow. You have supplied me with none of these, and the result is I cannot keep up my usual production of milk, no difference how much and what you feed me. This decrease in milk is no desire of my own; I don't begrudge you my milk; it makes no difference with me how much milk you get; I have no interest whatever in giving you a reduced yield for your feed. The point is simply this: I am a cow endowed with certain nature-given peculiarities, habits, characteristics; I am governed by these things which constitute me; I can't master them—they master me. The thing for you to do is to study them and then act as you think wise. If your efforts are not in vain you doubtless will see me turning out more goods. I can't help it. It's a way nature has. It's nothing to me. It's all with you. That's all."

And Pat said, "Begorra, that cow knows more than meself." And she did.

### DOMINION AGRICULTURE.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion is now ready for distribution. It comprises a summary of the work carried on under his supervision for the ending Oct. 31st, 1900. Some attention is given to Canada's display at the Paris exposition, which has done much to give her a leading place amongst the nations of the world. To indicate the general excellence of the Canadian exhibits it is only necessary to give the number of awards which were gained:

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand Prix | 30 |
| Gold Medal Diplomas | 76 |
| Silver Medal Diplomas | 95 |
| Bronze Medal Diplomas | 70 |
| Honorable Mention Diplomas | 55 |

Special mention is made of the Agricul- division, tuSHRDLt D|...et CMF F FL turaland Dairy Commissioner's branch, the live stock commissioner's work, the dairy division, cold storage extension of markets experimental farms, besides very full reports of the quarantine system and the method of dealing with diseases of animals, the special branch of which of most interest to our farmers at present time being tuberculosis and the tuberculin test.

The following table showing the value of the leading Canadian farm products exported during the past five years will be of interest.

(Years ending June 30th)

| | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | $ 5,771,521 | $ 5,544,197 | $17,313,916 | $ 7,784,487 | $11,995,488 |
| Flour | 718,433 | 1,540,851 | 5,425,760 | 3,105,288 | 2,791,885 |
| Oats | 273,861 | 1,655,130 | 3,041,578 | 3,268,388 | 2,143,179 |
| Oatmeal | 364,655 | 462,949 | 554,757 | 396,568 | 474,991 |
| Pease | 1,299,491 | 2,352,891 | 1,813,792 | 1,955,598 | 2,145,471 |
| Cattle | 7,082,542 | 7,159,388 | 8,723,292 | 8,522,835 | 9,080,776 |
| Cheese | 13,956,571 | 14,676,239 | 17,572,763 | 16,776,765 | 19,856,324 |
| Butter | 1,052,089 | 2,089,173 | 2,046,686 | 3,700,873 | 5,122,156 |
| Pork, Bacon, Hams. | 4,446,884 | 5,871,988 | 8,092,930 | 10,473,211 | 12,803,034 |
| Eggs | 807,086 | 978,479 | 1,255,304 | 1,267,063 | 1,457,902 |

### WISDOM OF THE HEN.

From New York Sun.

A fresh egg has the yoke perfectly balanced in the middle of the white. Unless it remains thus balanced the chances are decidedly against it hatching. Brooding hens understand that. When filling the nest a hen turns over all the eggs in it before she quits it after laying a new one.

She knows too, that in hot weather the sun will addle her eggs, so she chooses a shady nest spot. But in winter a nest is often made where the fullest sunshine streams into it.

Brooding throughout is full of quaint surprises. Eggs will hatch if kept at blood heat—98 degrees. But they hatch more certainly and turn out much stronger chicks if the temperature is a degree or so higher. Just how it is done nobody knows, but mother hens some way contrive to raise the normal heat of their bodies to the required pitch. Further, they strip the whole breast of feathers, so the eggs may have the full benefit of heat. Twice a day they turn over every egg in the nest, curling them separately up underneath their beaks, making little soft half-fretful chuckling noises the while.

Hens are most uncalculating egg stealers. All eggs in sight will be drawn into the nest, though the stolen eggs may crowd out those legitimately there. Still in a way hns take stock of what they brood. With few eggs they sit prim, with trimly folded wings. With too many they sprawl all over the nest, wings loose enough to let light between the feathers and frequently turn themselves about reaching for uncovered eggs, and drawing them underneath the breast.

A hen of average size cannot profitably cover more than fifteen eggs. In cold weather thirteen is a better limit, although in mid-summer the same hen might brood and hatch twenty. Left to themselves the unchecked instinct of egg-stealing with hens is apt to result in a nest full of spoiled eggs, with maybe one or two feeble chicks.

Twenty-four hours of brooding makes hardly a perceptible change in an egg. Sometimes in warm weather there is the least reddish tinge beside the whitish clot, in which the germ lies. After thirty-six hours the clot shows a well-defined drop of very red blood. In two days the blood-drop has spread to veins and arteries. At the end of ten days the head is fairly well formed though the trunk is still ragged. In two weeks the chick is recognizable as a chick, and if the shell envelope is broken will quiver all through and feebly move the head. It has, however, no vestiges of the fine downy coat it will wear a little later. The coat forms rather rapidly.

The period of incubation for a chicken is twenty-one days, and for two days before leaving the shell the young fowl is practically perfect. Yet it would not live were the shell forcibly removed. It spends the last two days gathering vital force to make its own way out into the world. It lies snug within the shell, the head bent upon the breast, in such a position as brings the beak full against the shell.

The beak is armed with a tiny detachable piece of horn, flint-hard, and set upon the very tip of the upper mandible. At full hatching time the chick presses this triangle against the brittle shell and breaks a triangle hole in it, possibly a quarter inch across. An hour later the chick, having turned itself slightly, presses the beak against a new spot and makes a fresh break. As more air comes in the little creature grows stronger. It writhes still more strongly in its prison, turning always from left to right. In two hours or ten it breaks the shell in two, and slips out into the nest, a wet and weary straggler.

Egg production varies enormously. A hen's capacity is about four hundred eggs. divided pretty equally through the first three years of her existence.

### A HORSE'S COMPLAINT.

By Dr. S. M. Wright.

I was made for a servant—a helper for man,
And I said to my fellows, "Deny it, who can?"
'Twould be nice to forever in pastures to roam
And the river side valle~s to have for a home.
And if springtime and autumn would last all the year,
We wander through valleys with nothing to fear.
In pleasure we horses would roam o'er the hills,
Ne'er caring for man nor the ground that be tills.
And man would be helpless in pulling the plow,
Except he would charter an ox or a cow.
So, friends, we should be in a mutual way
Both working together for corn, wheat and hay.
But man should be master—he knows better how,
Than even a horse and how much less a cow;
But often I think a suggestion from me
Would make us more mutual friends, don't you see?
So now, if the court will permit of a plan
Comparing a horse in this case with a man,
I thing 'twill be stated again and again,
That often a horse has a right to complain.
The man will complain, that we crib at the rack—
Pull at the halter and balk on the track;
Kick in the buggy and kick in the plow,
Playing the devil most any old how.
But never once tells of his angelic ways (?)
And even forgets it the next time he prays—
That he jerked on the bits in a mouth that was sore,
Because of a jerker who jerked them before.
Jerked! Just because the poor horse didn't know
Quite, which of the two ways he would have him to go.
Then, slash went the whip, just because he was mad
At a horse that was frantic and spectators sad.
Then he drove at a speed that might do for a mile,
And continued to drive at that speed for a while
Till I said in my heart, "Will the man never stop?"
But he drove just the same till I thought I must drop.
But he finally stopped at a rack in the street
Where water was plentiful—over my feet—
And rain, too, was plentiful—over my back
And hours to stand shivering, tied to the rack.
But my lord was quite warm, in a restaurant fine,
Or taking his toddy, or sipping his wine,
Behind the closed doors of a well ordered bar,
While also he sported a two-bit cigar.
Then, away I must go, through the mud and the storm.
Till, reaching a barn which now ought to be warm,
I am tied in the stall with no blanket in sight,
While he can take "comfort" the rest of the night.
The stall had a floor rather high from the ground,
That abounded in cracks 'twixt the plank, which were sound,
And the air whistled through every crack at my feet,
Till the frost on my sides was as white as a sheet.
And the wonder is not that I suffered at all
But why am I never found dead in my stall?
For thus—and no hope of a future for me—
I welcome the king of all terrors, you see.
But here I must stand on this hard oaken floor,
In sight of bright sunshine and pastures galore,
Till, splinted on front legs and spavined on hind,
With windgalls on all and the worst of each kind.
I'm tempted to balk and to bite and to kick,
To crib at the rack or do any old trick;
But then, I've been honest because it was right,
Honest all day when I'd suffer at night.
Honest I'll be and quite true to my work,
He's after the chap with the future, you see,
Honest I'll be, and quit true to my work,
For habit will never permit me to shirk.
But what will the chap with the future then do?
The chap with a conscience ? and bad habit, too?
The merciful man will apply, every place,
Much mercy, for conscience so governs the case.
But what do I know about mercy, you say?
And what do I know but to work and to play?
You may think I was made to prance and to strut,
That I never feel hurt at your injuries. But
I know when my master speaks kindly to me,
I know when my mistress is driving;you see
I know when to trot and I know when to walk.
And could give you advice if I only could talk.

### CRIME IN CANADA.

Some Interesting Facts About The Criminal Classes for Years 1887-99.

Dominion statistician Johnston has prepared a statement giving the statistics of crime in Canada for the period of 1887-99. The total number of convictions for the thirteen years was 848,268, or an average of 37,250. Of this number 60,981 were for indictable offences, the charges numbering 88,523, so that conviction formed 68.9 per cent of the charges. Compared with their numbers, the agricultural class, the industrial class (except in offences against property with violence) and the professional class contribute a very small percentage of criminals. The commercial classes commit more than their proportionate numbers in the way of offences against the currency, while laborers contribute more than their share to every class of crime. About 60 per cent of the convicted were born in Canada. Those unable to read and write formed about 14.4 per cent. of the convicted. Those possessed of an elementary education, about 75.6 per cent., while those having a superior education formed only somewhat over 1 per cent. of the convicted. Cities and towns furnished 76 per cent of the criminal class of Canada.

### GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

When you ask for any of Dr. Chase's Remedies look for his portrait and signature on the box, otherwise you may get an imitation. Beware of the druggist who tries to induce you to take something said to be "just as good." If he substitutes medicines he will substitute drugs in prescription. Insist on getting what you ask for and remember that there are no family remedies to be compared to those of Dr. A. W. Chase, author of the famous Recipe Book.

She—So he loved and lost?

He—No, he merely didn't get her. She had no money. —March Smart Set.

### Notice to Dairymen and Milk Vendors

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st day of March next the provisions of the "Milk Vendors' By-Law" will be enforced, and all persons interested are hereby requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Any person desiring a copy of this by-law, or of the necessary forms for use by Dairymen and Milk Vendors may obtain same at the City Clerk's office or from the undersigned.

By order.

JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7, 1901.


**WE REPAIR JEWELRY**

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

**W. B. SHAKESPEARE**
74 YATES STREET.

**MR. STODDART, JEWELLER**

Is leaving this season for Dawson, N.W.T. Any article in store will be sold at cost. Waltham and Elgin Watches from $6.00.
14k Gold Diamond Rings warranted genuine, from $6.00.
New England Stem Wind Watches, $2.00.
Waterbury Nickel Alarm Clocks, $1.00.
Ladies' Long Gold Filled Chains, warranted 20 years, from $5.00.
Gents' Solid Gold Vest Chains from $12.50
Ladies' Solid Silver Watches from $3.50.
Ladies' Solid Silver Waltham Watch Co. Watches, from $8.50.
Eight-Day Striking Clocks, from $3.00.
And about $10,000 worth of other articles usually kept in a first class Jewelry establishment at lower prices than ever sold before in British Columbia.

17-jeweled P. S. Bartlett Watches, Waltham high grade, $10.00.
17-jeweled Appleton Tracy & Co., new model, full ruby jeweled, $20.00.
Crescent Street, new model, 21 ruby jewels, $25.00.
About ¾k. Diamond Rings, without flaws, perfect white, $32.50.
14k. Solid Gold Gents' Waltham Watches, hunting and closed cases, $40.00.
18k. Solid Gold Waltham Watch, British Hall stamped case, $35.00.

Don't Forget the Address, 63 Yates St. South Side, two doors from Broad Street.
STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE.
During Mr. Stoddard's absence business will be carried on as usual.

**Chinese Root RHEUMATIC CURE**

TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.

FOOT IN ITS NATURAL POSITION AGAIN.

ON HIS FEET INSIDE TWO DAYS.

New Westminster, B.C., Aug. 13, 1900.

To Whom It May Concern:—

I have to say, I was troubled with rheumatism in my whole body and I was in the Royal Columbia Hospital for six months off and on, which did me no good, and I have tried medicines of all kinds and received no benefit. I left the hospital and went to work in the Royal City Mills as fireman. I worked at the mill two half days. I was troubled with rheumatism so bad in the fire room that they had to haul me up town July 27th in a dump cart to get some medicine from E. Cumyow, which I can say that one application put me on my feet inside two days. Any pereson in New Westminster who would like to find out the truth of my case can come to me at Mr. Innes' house on Royal avenue, and I will tell them all about my case, and also, if they wish, they can go down to the Royal City Mills; the people down there will tell them all about it, and any person in the city troubled with this disease should get some medicine from E. Cumyow, which I can recommend to all. In conclusion, I write to express my many thanks to Mr. E. Cumyow for his medicine, that I am clear of rheumatism entirely.

GEORGE HUTCHINGS.

Prepared by the Chinese Root Rheumatic Cure Co.
Vancouver B. C., and Seattle, Wash.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
Henderson Bros., Wholesale Druggists, will supply the trade.
Price, per package, $3.00.

**SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS!**

Will be sold very cheap during stock taking, at

**ARTHUR HOLMES,** 78 YATES STREET COR BROAD.

**ELECTRICAL** CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED.

Complete Installations Our Specialty.
Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
VICTORIA, and VANCOUVER.

THE

**Canadian Bank of Commerce**

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

**THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID UP CAPITAL | $ 8,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 2,000,000 |
| AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER | 65,000,000 |

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE--60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

The Bank has 68 Branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATLIN, | GREENWOOD, | NELSON, | SANDON, |
| CRANBROOK, | KAMLOOPS, | N. WESTMINSTER, | VANCOUVER, |
| DAWSON, | NANAIMO, | ROSSLAND, | VICTORIA, |
| FERNIE, | | | WHITE HORSE. |

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. SEATTLE. PORTLAND. SKAGWAY.

Savings Bank Department. Gold Dust Purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

**INSURANCE!**

FIRE,
MARINE,
ACCIDENT,
HEALTH,
EMPLOYERS LIABILITY

**F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LD.**

Commission Merchants Shipping, and General Insurance Agents.

26 Store Street. - - - Victoria, B C.

Come and see the nice line of

**LACE CURTAINS**

Just received from the makers. No trouble to show goods. A good assortment of Brainard & Armstrong's wash silks and stamped linens always on hand.

**Westcott Bros.,**
88 Yates Street, - Victoria, B. C.

**CHARLIE BO & BRO.**

MERCHANT TAILORS.

27 STORE STREET.

Ladies & Gents Garments

MADE TO ORDER.

All New Goods and Latest Styles in Patterns. Prices the lowest in the city. Branch store, 162 Government St. A trial solicited.

**THOS. HOOPER**
ARCHITECT
ROOM 23 FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK


### NOTICE.

The rumor to the effect that the Victoria city Directory will not be published is false.

The Directory will be issued on or about March 15th next, and will be the most complete directory of the City of Victoria and suburbs ever published.

The price will be only $1.50 and the general public is asked to reserve their orders and encourage an entirely city concern.

P. C. MACGREGOR,
O. B. ORMOND,
Directors.
N. K. LUXTON, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30, 1901.

### CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situate in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Wor

### Debentures For Sale

The Corporation of the City of Nelson, B. C., invite tenders for the purchase of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), worth of debentures. The debentures are for One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, redeemable in twenty years from the 1st of April, 1901, and bear interest at 5 per cent payable half yearly at the Bank of Montreal, Nelson, B. C.

The debentures are issued under the authority of By-laws No. 87 and 88 of the City of Nelson, and which By-laws received the assent of the electors on the 19th day of February, 1901.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Mayor of Nelson, B. C., and will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 25th day of March, 1901.

By Order:

J. K. STRACHAN,
City Clerk.

Nelson, B. C., March 1st, 1901.